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The Spring.

The spring was falling from the rock,
Drop by drop to the awful sea.
The ocean, grave of the pilot, called:
"What dost thou wish of me?

"I am the tempest and the dread;
I finish where the heavens commence;
Dost thou think I have need of thee—
I who am the immense?"

"I give thee, without praise or fame,"
Answered the spring to the troubled brink,
"That which thou lackest, O vast sea!
A drop of water that one could drink."

—*Translated from Victor Hugo by Miss S. C. Aikens.*

A Picture.

Two little souls, a boy and a girl,
Wandering on to the foot of the hill.
Bushes of green and blossoms of pearl
Laugh at themselves in the roadside rill.
Crossing the lane a gorgeous jay,
Bathed in the light of a flattering ray,
Jauntily chatters, "Some day, some day!"

Two sweet souls, a man and a maid,
(Beechen branches twisted above,)
Picking the daisies which sprinkle a glade,
And trying their luck at a game of love;
"This year!" "Next year!"—What do they say?
And out of the beeches the curious jay
Peeps and chuckles, "Some day, some day!"

Two old souls, and the end of the day
Follows them home to the end of the hill;
One late gleam which has wandered astray
Breaks from a copse and dimples the rill.
Autumn leaves are strewing the way,
And hoarse from the larch the hungry jay
Shouts out to the night, "Some day, some day!"

Two poor souls, in the dead of the night,
Side by side, lie stiffened and still;
And the winter's moon just softens her light,
As it solemnly rests at the foot of the hill.
Remembering the bees and the buds and the May,
The summer gold and the autumn gray,
And the warm green lane where the beetles play,
In the crisp cold night the shivering jay
Creaks out of his dream, "Some day, some day!"

THE STAIN OF PARENTAGE.

In the woods forming what remains of the forest of Ardennes, about a mile from a small village called Solenthel, a narrow path leads to a high spot once occupied by charcoal burners, but now abandoned. It was a gloomy place. The ground for about an acre was black, where charcoal had been burned and stored, while a small fringe of green grass stretched itself forward from the road, and commenced regaining the lost ground. In the center was a deep hole, to be entered only on one side by a path of narrow dimensions. In this was a small hut, of wretched aspect, one of the millions in France, where glitter and glory hide misery worse than that of Ireland in her worst days, where sound and show conceal from us 16,000,000 of paupers. This hut had no window. It was curved in shape and closely resembled a wigwam of the poorest class. It consisted of three poles stuck in the ground, meeting at the top, these tied together, and then, of course, thatch and mud. A hole was left in the top for the smoke to pass through. The floor was of mud. In one corner was a pile of straw, which, with two chairs and a table, formed the whole of the furniture. It was occupied by two women and a large dog. At the moment when our narrative commences only one was at home. She was about fifty, poorly but not meanly clad. She was clean, neat and tidy, and she plied her needle with unceasing energy. She was sewing for a livelihood.

A short distance off, on the edge of the wood, another woman, or rather a young girl, dressed in the same manner, was picking up wood and laying it in an outspread cloth on the ground. She, too, plied her work industriously, for until sufficient fuel had been collected she could not cook their humble dinner. Presently she seemed satisfied with what she had done, and was about to proceed, when two horsemen issued from the wood and came along, walking their horses slowly. One was a young man, about five-and-twenty, rosy-cheeked, handsome and full of health; the other was ten years older, and evidently an habitue of the boulevards and the cafes of Paris. His pale face, made paler by the thin, black mustache and jet black hair, his hollow, sunken eyes, spoke of the man of late hours and pleasures. His face was cold and repulsive, while that of the other was open and frank.

"What a wretched occupation for so pretty a girl," said the young man, riding quickly on, so as to speak first; "surely, *ma chere*, you might put your taper fingers to a better use. Here's will buy you firewood for months."

And he cast a double Napoleon at her feet.

The girl raised her angelic face to his sadly, reproachfully. She was about eighteen. Her white skin, her blue eyes, her curly, golden hair, her simple, child like manner, was something he had never seen before. Her expression was timid, and yet proud, and looking into her eyes, the young man was not surprised at the reply he received.

"Monsieur, I have done nothing to give you a right to insult me. What you have done may have been meant kindly, but I ask alms of no one."

"Pardon, mademoiselle," exclaimed the other, confused and stammering. "I meant no insult. Pardon me, mademoiselle, I pray you. I thought you poor, and my impulse was to aid you."

"Thank you, monsieur, for the first kind word I have heard these fifteen years, except from my own mother," said the young girl. "But go your way, or else the whole country will shun you too."

"Begone, wretch!" exclaimed the other, riding up and raising his whip menacingly; "begone, viper, and dare not speak to an honest man."

The young man listened in amazement.

"I did not speak to monsieur; monsieur spoke to me," said the girl gently, with, however, a smile of pity and contempt.

"Raise your accursed lips to me again," cried the other furiously, "and I will scourge you with my whip."

"Monsieur is perhaps a coward," said the gentle girl, stung to anger for once, turning at the same time to face his insults.

"What! you dare answer me," and he raised his hand again.

"Nay, Edward, you would not hit a woman?"

"A woman! Do you call Madeleine de Pierrepont, the child of the assassin of my uncle Dubois, a woman? Say, rather a fiend," screamed the usually calm dandy.

"Madeleine de Pierrepont," replied the other, staggering so that his friend had to turn his assistance to him. "Madeleine de Pierrepont? And this is Madeleine de Pierrepont! Truly," he muttered, as he remounted his horse, "she is not a woman."

The other imitated him, and they rode off, leaving the young girl to weep alone. In a few minutes, however, she wiped her eyes, and then, fearful she might be suspected of appropriating the gold piece, she took it up, wrapped it in a piece of paper, with the intention of returning it to its owner. She then lifted up her bundle and walked slowly towards the hut.

"Tell me the story of this girl, said the young man, gravely.

The other told it: "Fifteen years before, the father of Madeleine de Pierrepont and a Monsieur Dubois, a rich proprietor, had been intimate friends. De Pierrepont was comfortably off, from the fact of his having several occupations. He was collector of the rent of a rich member of his noble family; he was tax-gatherer and *adjoint* to the *Maire*. The *Maire* was M. Dubois, a rich man, but somewhat of a miser. It appeared that one afternoon Dubois asked Pierrepont to walk over to a small town at some distance to receive with him a large remittance, with which he had to pay a body of workmen employed on public works, and other expenses incurred in the building of a church and schoolroom. Dubois felt safer with a companion. It was afterwards proved that they received the money, dined together at the Soleil d'Or, drank rather more than they were used to, and then, despite every representation, set out to walk home, though De Pierrepont wished to hire a gig. Next morning the body of Dubois was found about a hundred yards beyond the house of De Pierrepont, which was at the foot of a hill that led up to the village. All his money was gone as well as his watch and rings.

"A search took place instantly, and De Pierrepont as his companion, was visited by the police agent. De Pierrepont deposed that Dubois, on reaching his house, bade him go in, for that he could go the hill safely alone; but still he requested him to keep a bag of 1,000 francs in silver, because it was so heavy, until the morning. This 1,000 francs he gave up to the police. Of 16,000 francs in notes he solemnly declared he knew nothing. On this he was arrested as the assassin, tried, found guilty and sent to the galleys for life. His wife solemnly declared that she heard Dubois wish her husband good-night, and say, laughingly: "I'll send a cart for the silver in the morning." But instead of benefiting him in the eyes of the world she became his accomplice. To avoid being hooted at in the streets, she left the village, and every penny being spent ere her husband's trial was over, she obtained reluctant permission to dwell in the charcoal-burners' deserted hut. But all shunned her and her child as they would lepers, and to live she was obliged to walk nine miles in search of work of the coarsest description. Leave he country she would not, because she was born there, and she felt convinced that her husband would be ultimately pardoned."

"And you join, Edward, in the infamous persecution. Supposing the father guilty (which to me is not clearly proved—and you know I am a lawyer), why should this poor child suffer for the sins of her father? Why, the savages of North America, where I have just come from, are more civilized than you. I see in this heroic couple subjects of wonder and admiration, but not of hate. Poor creatures! Fifteen years of misery have not satisfied you all, but you must still treat them as outcasts."

"My dear Arthur; you have just come from America, where it appears to me you pick up very singular notions. For my part the wife and daughter of an assassin, and the assassin of my uncle, are detestable wretches whom I must hate," said the other in his usual cool way. His fit of anger was passed.

"Injustice, infamous injustice! I think I see her meek face now, looking at me so proudly and yet so sweetly. I never saw anything so lovely in my life."

"Why, the man's in love!" exclaimed Edward Dubois, the heir to the murdered man's property.

"Half; and what's more, Edward, do you know I'd marry that girl to-morrow if she'd have me, but I know she would not."

"By my faith," said Edward, "you amaze me; and I am not easily amazed. Of course you are joking."

"Time will show. But now, my dear fellow, adieu; you follow that path in search of pleasure, I this on business."

"Adieu, *a demain*."

"Yes. You breakfast with me at the little inn, you know."

"Agreed, my philosopher. Adieu."

And Edward Dubois galloped down a narrow path leading to the chateau of a certain Count de Jesson, who that day gave a grand dinner and evening party. As soon as Arthur saw that he was out of sight he turned his horse's step and galloped hard toward the charcoal-burner's hut.

When Madeleine returned to the hut and began making a fire, she told her mother what had passed and showed her the gold piece. They were used to this kind of treatment, and the mother did not feel it much now. The scorn of fifteen years had made her despise the world. But Madeleine seemed hurt.

"I do not care," she exclaimed aloud, at last, "for what young Monsieur Dubois said; but I am vexed that the good-looking stranger should have said that I was not a woman."

"You are not a woman, but an angel," exclaimed Arthur, solemnly. He had approached on foot and had heard a portion of their conversation.

The mother and daughter stood still in dumb amazement.

"You seem surprised, madam," said the young man, addressing the mother. "You will be still more so when I add that I have returned with the deliberate intention of imploring you to give me your daughter's hand in marriage; not now, instantly, but when you know me better."

"Monsieur!" exclaimed the mother, indignantly, "this is too much. Go. The felon's daughter is still too good for insult."

"Madam," said Arthur, respectfully, "perhaps your astonishment will cease when I add that your husband is innocent, and that I have come sixteen thousand miles to prove it."

"You are—speaking—seriously?" gasped the poor woman.

"On my soul and conscience," said Arthur solemnly.

"Oh joy! oh joy!" shrieked the girl, clasping the stranger round the neck; "the savior has come at last."

"Be calm, my dear young lady, and I will tell you my story in a few words. You will then understand my motives in coming here. I scarcely expected to find you here at Solenthel, but at last determined to try. I came yesterday night, and I soon heard of your heroic resignation and courage. Be seated, dear girl, and listen to tidings that will be joyful indeed to your filial heart."

Madeleine blushing, her color going and coming, obeyed, and seated herself on a log near the young stranger.

"I am a young Frenchman, and about seven years ago I immigrated to Peru in search of fortune. I started as a lawyer and found business plentiful enough. I knew many Frenchmen in the place, but a merchant of the name of Gaillard was my most intimate friend. He was twice my age, grave, even sullen and saturnine; but he had quaint ways, was very charitable, and I liked him. Besides, the others were married, had families, and he was alone. We used to meet of an evening at a cafe, play piquet, and then walk home together. He was rich and lived in great style, but not in any way up to his income. People wondered he never married; but he said he had been married, and was not inclined to try the experiment again. He looked with alarm at the prospect of my settling in life, and did all he could to reserve unto himself one bachelor friend.

"About a year ago he fell ill, and the doctor at once intimated to him that he would not recover. Apart from the disease it was a general break-up of nature.

"When he found there was no hope he sent for me.

"'Versan,' said he, 'listen to a dying man, and interrupt me not. You see on this bed an assassin, a thief, a murderer. Fourteen years ago, sitting in a hotel, I saw two men dining, one of whom had just received sixteen or seventeen thousand francs. A dreadful thought came into my head. I was not poor, but I was wicked. I followed these two men. They walked on their way to Solenthel together. I dared not attack both, and once or twice I thought of giving up my fearful design. But at the house of one De Pierrepont they parted, and my victim, Dubois, advanced alone

"'I was monster enough to think that heaven gave him up to me. I bounded after him; I gave myself no time for thought; I stabbed him in the neck; killed him; took his money and fled. I spare you my thoughts and my fifteen years of suffering. I fled my country; I became a merchant—rich—respected, but I have never had one happy moment. Not only had I murdered him, but Pierrepont was suspected, and sentenced or my crime, only not to death, because the jury hesitated. I thus ruined an honest man, and sent his family to beg their bread!'

"He paused. I spoke not; too absorbed in my horror.

"'De Versan, listen to me, my friend. Do not turn against me. I have left you my sole heir.'

"'Never will I'——

"'Hark; you must and you will. Take my property, and think when you enjoy it with pity on its guilty present owner, and I will make a public confession, pay the heirs of Dubois their 16,000 francs, and, by proving my own guilt, obtain the pardon of the innocent De Pierrepont. Refuse and I will die impenitent, for my only friend will have deserted me.'

"I accepted."

"And may heaven bless you!" said the weeping and sobbing mother, while Madeleine laid her head in her mother's lap.

"An hour later, in presence of the French and English consuls—four Englishmen and four Frenchmen, two priests and the alcade—Gaillard, or rather Mesnard, made his solemn confession, which was signed by all present, sealed, and one of two copies given to me. That copy is now in the hand of the minister of justice, and here," drawing forth a letter, "is a copy of your father's free pardon."

A wild shriek from both women was his reply.

"And now, Madeline," said he, taking the girl's hand, "before I have the chance of rivals may I renew my request for your hand and heart?"

"Monsieur, no man on earth can ever do for me what you have done. In an hour I have lived years of joy; that joy I owe to you. Give me my father, and the love of my whole life, if you value it, shall be your reward."

This sudden resolution of the young girl, so natural under the circumstances, was approved of heartily by the mother. Next morning there sat in a small inn in Solenthel, waiting for breakfast, a man, not old, but bowed by years of woe, gray-haired and pale. On each side of him sat a woman—one his wife, the other his daughter. They had been talking for hours, and were not yet wearied. A young man sat opposite, his face beaming with delight. Several times the latter had announced breakfast, but the young man had always bade him be quiet and wait still awhile.

At length a hurried step was heard, and the young Edward Dubois entered. He started as if bit by a snake, and would have left the room.

"Stop!" said Arthur, sternly, as he caught him by the wrist. "Rather kneel and ask for pardon than fly. Read this, man," and he put in his hand the printed bill proclaiming the injustice of Pierrepont's sentence, his free pardon, and containing the certified confession of Mesnard.

Edward Dubois read it in silence. When he had finished he turned and grasped the convict's hand.

"No apology can make up for my conduct," he said, "but what I can do I will. This bill will satisfy the whole country."

"Monsieur," replied De Pierrepont, in husky tones, "you did but as the world did. Appearances were against me and all condemned me."

"Edward, my friend," said Arthur, "you see the danger of judging from appearances. Had De Pierrepont been truly guilty, his wife and child should have been pitied, not scorned. As it is, a vile prejudice has made these two women for fifteen years outcasts and pariahs."

Edward made no reply, as the breakfast came in. He, like all the county round, was horrified how they found how unjust they had been; and never was wedding more tumultuously hailed and feted than that of Arthur de Versan and Madeleine de Pierrepont. Still I have not heard that one man, women or child in the forest of Ardennes has been cured of the evil habit of judging always from appearances, and visiting on the innocent the sins of the guilty.

A Printer's Fight With Dogs.

A short time ago Mr. R. H. Hawthorn, a job printer of Duane street, New York, had a desperate encounter with two savage dogs in New Jersey. They attacked him while he was on his way across the Hackensack meadows after dark. As he was a long distance from any house, the dogs met him on the highway, and one of them at once sprang at his throat. He was entirely unarmed, and had it not been for a package of dry goods that he carried in his hands he would probably have been torn to pieces. As the first dog jumped for his throat he thrust the package into the animal's mouth. Hardly had this dog recoiled before the second dog came on with savage fury, and was met by Mr. Hawthorn in a similar manner. Thus the unequal contest went on, the dogs growing more furious as they were repulsed.

Strange to say, this fight was kept up for nearly two hours. At intervals the man shouted at the top of his voice for help, but none came. At last his voice failed him, and he could only meet the assaults of the dogs, with a grim hope that some one would pass by and relieve him from his perilous position, although it was night, and the road was unfrequented at that hour. At last the dogs, tired of the useless contest, went away.

Mr. Hawthorn made his way to his home, two miles distant, and reached there in an exhausted condition. It was several days before he fully recovered from the effects of the terrible encounter.

Statistics of Religions.

Whittaker's *London Almanac* presents the following estimate of the numbers adhering to the several forms of religious faith held by the English-speaking peoples all over the world: Episcopalians, 17,500,000; Methodist, 13,500,000; Roman Catholics, 13,250,000; Presbyterians, 10,000,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 7,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor religious sects, 1,500,000; unclassified, 7,000,000. This makes a total of 78,750,000. The Lutherans are, however, omitted, who must have in this country a population of over 1,500,000. According to the same authority, there are registered in England and Wales 150 (in rough numbers) religious sects, and 19,486 places of meeting for religious worship. The state church has two archbishops, twenty-eight bishops, thirty deans, seventy-four archdeacons, 610 rural deans and 23,000 clergymen of every class. The number of benefices is 13,000; the annual revenue of the church is estimated at £8,000,000. The state church population of England is put at 12,500,000.

A BULL'S FIGHT WITH A LION.

A Sunday Scene in the Capital of Peru—A Matador Kills a Bull—A Bull Whips a Bear—Then a Bull Whips a Lion, and Four Bulldogs Kill a Lioness—The Crowd Break Into the Arena—Slaughter by Soldiers.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* furnishes that paper with an account of the "amusements" indulged in by the people of Lima, Peru, on a Sunday. He writes: On a beautiful Sunday morning recently I saw the announcement conspicuously posted in the public square of Lima that a grand bull fight would take place that day at the Plaza de Acho. Securing a carriage, I was speedily driven to the plaza, which I found densely crowded with a motley assemblage of humanity, embracing almost all nationalities. On the way I passed numerous splendid private carriages, occupied by richly dressed ladies and gentlemen, chatting merrily. Obtaining a ticket, I entered the enclosure and viewed the building and its surroundings. It is evidently very old, having been built during the Spanish occupancy of Peru, and presents much the appearance of a Spanish fortress. A strong guard of soldiers lined the passageways to preserve order. The walks around the building were lined with booths for the sale of refreshments, tended by stalwart sons and daughters of Africa, who did a thriving trade with the younger portion of the visitors.

As my ticket entitled me to a seat in one of the balconies, I made my way to that portion of the house, and had hardly been seated when I heard my name pronounced in a soft, feminine voice in one of the adjacent boxes. Turning my head in that direction I was greeted by the smiling face of a young Peruvian lady to whom I had recently been introduced, and who was the daughter of one of the leading families of the city. Quickly making my way to her side, I was courteously invited by the fair senorita, her mother, and sister to share their box during the entertainment. The building was thronged, as the president of the republic and his family were expected, and the enthusiastic assemblage were patiently awaiting their coming for the entertainment to commence. Suddenly the band struck up the Peruvian national hymn, and the president accompanied by his wife and son, made his appearance. The signal for the commencement of the performance was now given, and several mounted picadores, their horses splendidly caparisoned, entered the arena. These horses are fine specimens, and are carefully trained for their dangerous profession, many of them having served some fifteen or sixteen years. The duties of the picadores are to worry and annoy the bull, thereby making him more ferocious. At one side of the arena is a gate through which the bull enters.

At a given signal the gate opened, and with a terrific roar the animal sprang into the circle. Now all was excitement. The people held their breath and gazed spell-bound at the combatants. The bull was gayly decorated with scarfs of various hues, and on his head was fastened a beautiful boquet of flowers. When the animal entered the arena he suddenly stopped. His pause, however, was of short duration, for, perceiving the mounted horsemen, he furiously dashed at them. But the horses are so well trained that his efforts were entirely futile, as when the enraged animal almost reached them, and the spectators held their breath expecting to see the noble animals gored by the bull, they suddenly and quickly wheeled to one side, thereby escaping the attack. It frequently happens that the bull, meeting no resistence in his headlong speed, stumbles and falls forward, breaking his legs, when he is immediately despatched.

Another signal was now given, and the picadores were ordered to annoy the animal. This was done by shaking a red cloth before him. The red cloth made him more furious, and he dashed first at one and then at another of the horsemen, until at last, exhausted with his vain efforts, he paused, glaring wildly around. The horsemen retired, and several picadores on foot entered the arena, dressed in different-colored costumes, and all wearing a red cap. The bull, having recovered his strength, and seeing these new enemies, renewed the attack with increased vigor, darting furiously from one to the other, and perfectly wild with rage. But the wily picadores easily evaded his charges. The men were armed with spears, the points of which were filled with an explosive substance, which, striking the bull, left gaping wounds. The matador, whose duty it is to slay the bull, stepped into the middle of the arena, armed with a sword, and having bowed to the president and then to the audience, prepared to engage the animal. The scene was now thrilling and exciting. The audience watched the combat with breathless attention. The picadores tried to attract the attention of the bull to give the matador an opportunity to use his sword, but the bull, having caught sight of the latter, suddenly dashed toward him. He sprang aside with lightning rapidity, and then the sword was driven between the shoulders of the animal, killing him instantly.

The building shook with the thunders of applause that greeted the victorious hero. Handfuls of silver were showered upon him, and one enthusiastic spectator presented him with $1,000.

The next scene on the programme was an encounter between a bull and a bear. Looking down into the arena, I saw an attendant leading by a strong rope a small bear, which he securely fastened in the middle of the arena. The bull was let in, and tremendous applause greeted his appearance. The animal at first did not take any notice of his tied antagonist, merely snuffing the air and then dashing away. The picadores appeared, and attempted to attract the bull toward the bear. This they succeeded in doing, and as the animal, now furious, spied its enemy, he dashed toward it with head lowered, and catching it on its horns, threw it violently into the air. The bear made no resistance except to growl fiercely, and tried to escape from its assailant. Again and again was it tossed into the air, until the attendant, seeing that the fight was entirely one-sided, led both animals away amid shouts of laughter from the spectators.

An encounter next took place between a bull and a full-grown lion. An iron cage containing the lion was drawn into the middle of the arena. The bull was quickly put in, the grated door closed, and the two animals stood glaring at each other. The bull was the first to advance to the attack, and charging furiously at his opponent succeeded in driving his horns through the jaws of the lion, from which the blood flowed freely. The lion, however, nothing daunted, fought desperately with his claws, fastening them in the sides of the bull and lacerating the flesh, terribly. The bull had the advantage, and although he tried in vain to shake off his antagonist he succeeded finally in worrying him out, the lion dropping from sheer exhaustion on the floor of the cage. The fight lasted about five minutes, and at its conclusion the victor was greeted with thunders of applause by the excited spectators.

The closing scene was to be a fight between a lioness and four small but ferocious bulldogs. The cage was turned and we saw a large, full grown lioness of ferocious aspect, while at the same moment an attendant appeared leading by a chain four small dogs of the bull species. They were immediately let into the cage, and with fierce growls instantly sprang on their foe. It would seem almost impossible for four such insignificant animals to be victorious in an encounter with an enormous lion, but the result showed how mere brute force falls a prey to cunning stratagem. The audience were now worked up to a fever pitch of excitement, and hundreds sprang into the arena to obtain a closer view of the combat. The soldiers were ordered to clear the arena, and charged with fixed bayonets on the crowd, wounding several in their efforts to force them back. This so infuriated the mob that knives and pistols were drawn, and a fierce encounter took place between the military and the rabble, resulting in the killing of several of the former. The soldiers were first ordered to fire into the air, but this proving futile a volley was poured into the mob, killing several and wounding others. The crowd, threatening dire vengeance, retreated, leaving the space clear.

During the excitement caused by the collision between the soldiers and the mob, the fight between the lion and the dogs had ended in the latter being victorious, and as we looked toward the cage we saw the dogs standing over their prostrate foe, lapping its blood, and apparently little the worse for the encounter, though subsequently three of them died from their wounds. This closed the entertainment, and the enormous throng of spectators left the Plaza de Acho well pleased with what they had witnessed. Receiving an invitation to spend the evening with the family of my lady friends, I gladly accepted, and was soon ensconsed in their hospitable mansion. The conversation naturally reverted to the scenes we had that day witnessed at the Plaza de Acho. The ladies stoutly defended their national amusements, although I pointed out the fact such barbarous spectacles did not tend to elevate the morals of a people, and instanced the bloody affray between the military and the mob. Still they were unconvinced, declaring that no country in the world afforded such exquisite entertainments as their own beautiful Peru.

Birds of Paradise.

The birds of New Guinea present a larger proportion of brilliantly plumaged species than those of any other part of the world. To this result the birds of paradise largely contribute. Of this family twenty-four species are known, all confined to the Papuan islands, with a single exception, a *Manucodia*, which has extended its range to northern Australia, and which is without the characteristic plumes of the true paradise birds. Whether for singularity or beauty of plumage, the birds of paradise are without rivals in the bird world. Most of them have superb tints of feathers issuing, not from the wings, but from each side of the body, forming sometimes wavy silky plumes of considerable thickness, sometimes fans which spread on each side of the breast, sometimes shields or long trains behind the wings; while the central tail-feathers are often produced to a great length, elongated into wires, twisted into fantastic shapes, or terminated by lustrous spatules, and all adorned with the most brilliant metallic tints. There is scarcely a hue among the colors of nature which is not found in the endless variety of the painting of the paradise birds, not only the lustrous metallic tints of the humming birds, but yellows, reds, blues, and greens of every degree of intensity. Yet these fantastic freaks of coloration and feathering are confined to the males; the females are all clad in the most sober browns, and are the most unattractive of birds. Doubtless this provision of nature is intended as a protection from observation during the nesting season. Strange notions formerly prevailed among the vulgar as to the birds of paradise. As until recently no European had been able to observe them in life, all our specimens were supplied by the natives, who always cut off the legs from the skins, on which account they were reputed to be without feet, whence the name of the best known species, *Apoda*. Peculiar and strange are these creatures, yet there can be no doubt that their nearest allies in nature are a family marked by an extreme uniformity and sombreness of plumage, and by the absence of any difference of coloration in the sexes—the crow tribe, between which and the starlings the paradise birds are naturally placed.—*Good Words.*

A Tree that Bore Bears.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: We have received a communication from a correspondent of Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, recording a recent exploit of Mr. John McCracken, an Illinoisan, who is now herding sheep in the wilds "where rolls the Oregon." McCracken left his sheep one day for a ramble in the Blue Mountain, with his trusty gun on his shoulder. He had not gone far when he was faced by a very large gray she-bear. The bear was so "unacquainted with man" that she made for McCracken without hesitation, but soon reconsidered her motion when she discovered that the man didn't scare. McCracken cracked away at her. She retraced her steps and commenced climbing a tree near by. Another shot brought her down all in a heap at the foot of the tree. McCracken reloaded and crept up softly to see if the bear was quite dead. He heard a noise overhead, looked up and saw another big bear coming lumbering down the tree for business. He waited for a dead shot and fired both barrels for a sure thing. The second bear came down with accelerated velocity and fell all in a heap at the foot of the tree. Another noise overhead. Eyes up. Another big bear was scratching bark, coming down to see what was the matter with the others. McCracken had no more loads—had no time to load and he ran away from under that bear-bearing tree. He made rapid tracks to camp, and reloading, mounted his horse and rode back to the slaughter of bears. The other fellow was still around, and having ascertained the fate of his fellows—and observing the reinforcement of the enemy—he took to the tree. McCracken drew a bead on him, fired and the third bear fell all in a heap at the foot of the tree. There were no more bears to come down, but there were three dead bears lying all in a heap under that bear-bearing tree.

Hydrophobia from a Cat Bite.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of a late date says: Laura Desch, a daughter of Mr. George Desch, of Macungie, Lehigh county, aged twelve, was bitten in the finger by a pet Maltese cat six weeks ago. The cat died next morning. The child's finger healed up, and nothing further was thought of the matter until Saturday last, when the child began to feel ill. She continued to grow worse, and on Sunday morning she showed unmistakable signs of being afflicted with hydrophobia. Foam gathered on her lips, and her quick, frightened glances at friends and strangers were unmistakable signs that her blood had been poisoned by the bite from the cat. The young girl suffered much pain and agony until Sunday evening, when she expired. The animal was mad when it bit the child.

BURIED ALIVE.

Some Strange But Well-Authenticated Cases.

It is always with a feeling of horror that we read of a grave being opened and the finding of the fact that a burial had taken place before death had actually claimed its victim; and yet such cases are of more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed.

Some very strange cases of persons being buried alive and the manner in which the facts were brought to light, have recently been made public. A few of the most remarkable of these are now presented as showing to what an extent this blundering has of late years been carried on in the United States. The last truly horrible case was that of a lady, by name Mrs. Roberta Ainslee, of New Orleans. The lady had been sick for some time with a malarial fever, and was at the end of ten days pronounced dead by her physician, as all signs of animation seemed to be suspended—the body was cold, the pulse stopped, and the lips were bloodless. Mr. Ainslee was himself sick at the time and could not attend the funeral of his wife; but in a few days afterward he called the old colored woman who had attended her in her last illness, and made her give him a detailed statement of the facts. After listening to her story, Mr. Ainslee stated that he had had a strange dream in regard to his wife, and he was firmly of the impression that she had been buried alive. So strong a hold did this dream take upon his mind, that as soon as he was able, he, in company with a few friends and an undertaker, went to the vault in which the body had been placed, and opening the large box in which the coffin was confined, that receptacle was found to be sprung at every joint, and the top almost pried off. Upon opening it the body of Mrs. Ainslee was found to be lying on its face, and the terrible expression the face had upon it gave evidence of the struggle that must have been made for freedom. Scarcely less mournful are the consequences of the sad discovery. Mr. Ainslee is now a raving maniac.

A short three years ago Miss Addie Carter, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, in middle Tennessee, to all appearances died, and was buried. The young lady had on her hand at the time a beautiful diamond ring, the gift of her betrothed, and it excited the cupidity of a man on the farm, to such a degree that he made up his mind to possess it. This he could not do without exhuming the body, and that he did late at night. It seemed that after he had burst the coffin open he was, on account of the swollen condition of the finger, unable to pull the ring off, so, taking out his knife, he attempted to amputate the finger. The lady, who it seemed had only been in a trance, was brought to consciousness by the cutting, and giving a scream, so scared the man that he fled. Miss Carter then, after many painful efforts, succeeded in getting free from her grave and in making her way home. The effect upon her family can be imagined, and her lover, upon hearing of the case the next day, at once made her his wife, and she now presides at his table as Mrs. Collins, with nothing to remind her of her dreadful fate but the scar upon her finger.

One of the most painful cases of antemortem interment took place a few years ago in Philadelphia. The lady, a young Quakeress of good family, had apparently passed from this world of sin and sorrow, and was in an open coffin placed in a vault amid the relics of her ancestors. Nearly six months afterward the vault was opened to receive another tenant, when a sight met the eyes of those present that will never be forgotten by them. On the steps of the vault sat, or rather reclined against the wall, all that was mortal of the young lady. She had waked from her trance, and being unable to find her way to earth again, had sunk in helpless despair upon the steps.

A very singular case occurred to a minister some two years ago in Monmouth county, New Jersey. After a short illness he was thought to be dead, and preparations were made for his funeral. But it was not to be—the man was only in a trance; and as the undertaker was making ready to screw down the lid of the coffin, he discovered a twitching of the supposed dead man's eye-balls, and upon proper remedies being applied, the gentleman was restored to full life and vigor. He describes most vividly his feelings at the time, as he said that he could hear all that was going on around him, but could not move until the last moment.

The Earthquake of 1868.

The region shaken by the earthquake of 1868, for instance, was equal to at least a fourth of Europe, and probably to fully one-half. From Quito southward as far as Iquique—or along a full third part of the length of the South American Andes—the shock produced destructive effects. It was also distinctly felt far to the north of Quito, far to the south of Iquique, and inland to enormous distances. The distributing force which thus shook 1,000 square miles of the earth's surface must have been one of almost inconceivable energy. If directed entirely to the upheaval of a land region no larger than England, those forces would have sufficed to have destroyed utterly every city, town and village within such a region; if directed entirely to the upheaval of an oceanic region, they would have been capable of raising a wave which would have been felt on every shore line of the whole earth. Divided even between the ocean on one side and a land region larger than Russia in Europe on the other, those volcanian forces shook the whole of the land region and sent athwart the largest of our earth's oceans a wave which ran in upon shores 10,000 miles from the center of disturbance with a crest thirty feet high. Forces such as these may be fairly regarded as cosmical; they show unmistakably that the earth has by no means settled down into that condition of repose in which some geologists still believe.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Siamese Floating Houses.

A traveler in Siam describes the floating houses: We hugged the shore closely and passed within a few yards of scores of floating houses, whose owners looked at us with the calm nonchalance of the Orient. Perhaps you may not understand a floating house; it is built on a raft of bamboo poles and securely moored to strong posts in the mud or on the bank. It is a perfect house, rooms, roof, and all, and its floor is about twelve inches above the water. There are thousands of these houses in Bangkok, and they are not to be despised, as they have a never-failing supply of water, are excellently drained, and are very easy of access. One of their drawbacks is the facility with which the numerous water-snakes of the Meinam gain an entrance; the Siamese never have snakes in their boots, for the reason that they don't wear any, but they frequently find them in their beds or about their apartments. The floating houses had their origin at a time when the land bordering the river was very unhealthy, and the king gave the order to build upon the river itself and not along its banks. The hollow joints of the bamboo specially adopt it to the construction of rafts, and it is said that this tree first gave the Chinese the idea of building boats in compartments.

Dogs and Dog-Sledges of the North.

We take the following description of dogs and dog-sledges, used in the far North, from the letter of a Winnepeg (Manitoba) correspondent to the New York *Evening Post*: But here comes the winter vehicle of the North. The Hudson's Bay dog-sledge consists of a board, usually not more than half an inch thick, twenty to twenty-four inches wide, ten feet long, and turned up at the front end two and a half feet, on which is built a box of very light wooden framework, so covered with parchment or dressed skins as to resemble the front of a shoe. A sufficient space is left behind behind for the traveler's baggage, or upon which the driver may occasionally stand when tired of running. Generally speaking, such passenger sledges are attended by two drivers, one going before the dogs to guide them, the other following the sledge to steady it and keep it from upsetting. The freight dog-sledge is simply two thin oak or birch-wood boards lashed together with deer-skin thongs; turned up slightly in front, like a Norwegian snowshoe, it runs over hard snow or ice with great ease; its length is about nine feet, its breadth sixteen inches. Along the outer edges runs a leather lashing, through the loops of which a long leather line is passed to hold in place whatever may be put upon it. From the front, close to the turned-up part, the traces for draught are attached.

Dogs in the North are harnessed in a number of ways. The Esquimaux run their dogs abreast. On the coast of Hudson's Bay they are harnessed by many separate lines into a band or pack; while in Manitoba and the Saskatchewan they are driven tandem. The number constituting a train is generally four, though three and even two are used. The train of dogs are attached to the sledge by means of two long traces, between which the animals stand in line, the head of one dog being about a foot behind the tail of the dog in front of him. Each one is fastened to the traces by a round collar of moose-skin, which slips over the head and ears, and rests upon the swell of the neck. This collar buckles on each side of the traces, which are kept in position by a back band of leather, buckled under the dog's ribs or stomach. The back band is generally decorated with little bells, as is also the collar, and many ribbons, porcupine quills, fox tails and beads upon it. Great care is taken in turning out a train of dogs in good style. Beads, bells and embroidery are freely used to bedizen the poor brutes. A most comical effect is produced by this finery placed on the person of a dog new to the harness, when he is invariably the picture of fear; and the ludicrous effect is intensified when the victim happens to be young in years, and still retains the peculiar expression of puppyhood. It is safe to assert that, in the North, the whole canine race haul a sledge during the winter months. There is no exception of age, sex or condition; from the miserable mongrel to the thoroughbred Esquimaux, all are destined to howl under the driver's lash, to tug wildly at the moose-skin collar, to haul until they can haul no more, and then to die.

An Ovation to the Czar.

A New York *Herald* special dispatch gives the following account of the scenes which took place in St. Petersburg recently upon the return of the czar from the seat of war: The scene is one that cannot be forgotten while the present generation lives. St. Petersburg is early awake. All the reports make it certain that the emperor will arrive in the morning. Daylight finds the city dressed in bunting and evergreens. The streets are spanned by triumphal arches at frequent intervals, and bands of music parade. Everywhere the lately sombre city presents glowing evidences of thanksgiving and joy. Upon his arrival at the railway station a tremendous ovation began. The pupils of the conservatoire sang a hymn of welcome and presented his imperial majesty with a crown of laurel, which was accepted in a few happy chosen words of thanks. Amid the roar of artillery and the wild clanging of bells the emperor of the Russias drives to Kazan cathedral. Tiers of crimson seats, erected in the open space in front of the cathedral, are filled with prominent citizens of the capital. Many people have slept all night on the marble floor of the cathedral in order that they may be there to see when the great moment shall come. Peasant women and princesses bend before the shrine together. The cathedral blazes with splendor and light; the altars are aglow with diamonds. Vast as the cathedral is there seems no niche in which even another waxen taper could be burned. Accompanied by gladsome cheers, which drown for the time the sobs in undertone of mothers bereft of sons, wives mourning for husbands, sisters wailing for brothers—all lost on the battle-field—the doors are flung open. In solemn majesty the emperor enters. The noise is only partially hushed as the czar walks with solemn tread to the altar. Suddenly the vast cathedral becomes silent as a sepulchre. The czar advances to the altar and kisses the Holy Virgin. On his return to the floor of the cathedral the crowd breaks all restraint. It envelops him. The people fall down and kiss his garments. So great is the pressure that it is with great delay that his imperial majesty can reach his carriage. The emperor drives to the winter palace amid the wildest cheering of the vast crowd which lines the entire road. All day long multitudes che

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 31, 1878.

Last week's Charly Ross wasn't Charly Ross.

Did you hear Beecher the eloquent screecher, last week?

New York woke up one morning last week with 500 tailors on a strike for higher wages.

Shine 'em—Bixby & Co., blacking manufacturers quit shining last week. Liabilities $125,000, assets $40,000.

Mr. Peale introduced a bill in the state senate to enable woodsmen and laborers to collect their earnings.

New Yorkers don't believe in Hell—no wonder Lord left it.

Thus it goes—week before last a king died, Emmanuel of Italy; the week following a king got married, Alfonso, of Spain. It is just the same in the lower walks—to-day a funeral, to-morrow a wedding, and the Pope will get sick and have the tooth and belly-ache just like other people.

Washington has a penny eating house—a bowl of soup and a piece of bread are given for a cent. Now, then, let the wages of congressmen be reduced.

Senator Matthew's resolution to pay the bonds in silver was carried by nearly a two third vote in the U. S. Senate on last Friday.

Kenner, Cassanave and Anderson, three of the Louisiana returning board, were arrested last Saturday and are now in jail. The fourth, and chief conspirator, Madison Wells, has cleared out. If these men get justice, the prison walls will be their secret session chamber all their lives, for the great crime they committed against the nation in making a fraudulent count for Hayes electors.

It is strange that the remains of the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, need to be searched after to discover them. A telegram from St. Domingo, Jan. 17, says:

On the 26th ult. the Spanish steamer Alcantara arrived there from Havana, bringing a commission appointed by the Spanish government to examine a box supposed to contain the remains of Christopher Columbus. The examination was permitted after many formalities had been gone through with. The box was removed from the place of its deposit, the seals broken and the inscription closely examined. The bones were scrupulously inspected and photographs taken of the remains. Several physicians were present.

In last week's Reporter we noticed the arrest of Wilson who wrote letters in all directions to individuals that a relative had died and asking $28,50 for board and funeral expenses. The particulars of the arrest are given by an exchange: Persons believing that it was possibly a dead relative, responded, and money orders began to pour into the post office at Sidney so fast that it taxed the capacity of the office to pay them. Postmaster Dudley looked upon this extensive business with suspicion, and at last one mail brought several letters from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, making inquiries about one J. F. Wilson, proprietor of the Sidney House. Each succeeding mail brought more letters of the same tenor than the postmaster could possibly answer, a great many of them inclosing the letter above described, with different names and addresses substituted in each instance. The man who lifted the letters was a disreputable character, well known throughout the west, and when he rented a lock-box said it was for a friend, then absent from town and whose name was J F. Wilson. Postmaster Dudley, of Sidney, co-operated with the authorities at Omaha, and set about to capture the men who were engaged in this mean confidence game. On Tuesday, the 8th, preparations were made to arrest him as he was lifting the mail, and Sheriff Zweifel nabbed him. Enough evidence was found in the half dozen letters of the previous day's mail to settle the nefarious game he was playing beyond a doubt. There were also papers which showed his own name to be John C. Lee and by a little sharp manœuvring on the part of the officers the names of his accomplice was obtained, and E. W. Morgan was arrested. The Sidney, Nebraska, "Telegraph" states that there is no Sidney House, with J. F. Wilson, proprietor, and no man has ever died of pneumonia in Sidney since it has been founded.

The two prisoners were held under $1,000 bonds and taken to Omaha Friday night. It has been a mystery how this man obtained the names of those whom he wished to victimize. John C. Lee was for a long time in the employ of the famous and infamous Pattee, lottery man, and it was while there that he got the names. He was the leader and principal offender in this case. Morgan is said to be a young man, of whom the world had a right to expect better things.

New York city preachers are still discussing the subject whether there is a hell. On Sunday of last week Hell was the theme in nearly all the pulpits. The Sun has summed up some of the sermons thus:

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who thinks the Bible no better than any other respectable book, is naturally astonished that anybody should be found at this late day preaching Hell. It is, he says, as though some monster of a bygone age—an ichthyosaurus, for instance—were to turn up, alive and vicious, on the banks of the Hudson. On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Rochford, Roman Catholic, affirms that it is the thought of Hell that has peopled Heaven, and maintains that the doctrine of everlasting torment is taught not only by the Church and the Scriptures but by human reason itself. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth, formerly Unitarian, but a present Congregationalist, is troubled in soul by some aspects of the doctrine, and thinks it imprudent to be dogmatic as to the duration of the torment when there is such a wide divergence of opinion among scholars on that point. To the Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Reformed, the endlessness of punishment seems deducible from analogy, as well as revealed in Scripture, and the Universalists impress him as absurd reasoners. That Hell will continue forever is also the belief of the Rev. Mr. Mann, Swedenborgian; but he explains that it will continue by the choice of the inmates, and that it is really a hospital, in which the self-inflicted sufferings of the wicked will be mitigated, as far as it is possible for divine love and pity to mitigate them. Of the Universalist preachers who discussed the subject yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Pullman was sarcastic, and the Rev. Mr. Nye was scholastic.

A large representation of the millers of the State met at Harrisburg, Tuesday, to form a State organization for their protection. The millers complain that flour from the West is sold cheaper in the east than wheat can be purchased and converted into flour here.

HOW BRIGHAM MADE HIS STAMPS.

Brigham died rich leaving behind a big estate and many wives. We often wondered how a modern prophet could gather in millions and still keep a large family. But Brigham understood crookedness as well as some others. A Salt Lake correspondent of the Tribune says there is likely to be a wrangle soon if I am correctly informed, over Brigham Young's estate. All the Apostles except Taylor and the three who are acting as the Prophet's executors, are understood to be in favor of a rigid examination of his financial huggermugger, as Trustee-in-Trust Brigham, and Brigham the individual, and also of the restitution to the church of what he had without consideration transferred from himself, as church trustee, to himself as Citizen Brigham. At the same time, Mr. Ellerbeck, for many years his confidential agent offers to open a short cut through the whole maze by pointing out how the Prophet took from the church by a few enormous grabs $2,000,000. One of these was the famous settlement with the church, by which he charged it in a lump $50,000 a year for eighteen years' services as Prophet, Seer and Revelator, in other words as ecclesiastical "Boss." At other times he charged the church and credited himself with items of a hundred thousand dollars or so on account of the poor. No doubt the investigation will be kept as still as possible but Brigham Young's heirs will, of course, resist, and the hated lawyers will have to be called in. Those who are defeated my be confidently expected to reinforce the corps of apostates and gentiles in the Territory. It will be curious, too, to see the Prophets administering the estate of the chief Prophet, by branding him as a thief.

THE MATTHEWS SILVER BILL.

The following is the Matthews Silver bill as passed by the senate on Friday. The resolution as passed reads as follows:

Resolved, By the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore reiterated are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor derogatory of the right of the public credit.

SOME OF THE SENATE EXPENSES.

The senate expenditures are very queer. They buy almost anything there out dynamite, and that is just the article that should be thrown in among them sometimes. It would do much to clean out the chamber and make senators better members if they once knew that dynamite would be used to punish crookedness. The report of the Secretary of the Senate concerning the receipts and expenditures of that body for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, has just been published. The year was rather an exceptional one, and some of the items of expense are interesting. The disbursements for the year amounted to nearly a million of dollars. The Belknap impeachment trial cost $11,183. The Capitol Police force (that part of it paid for by the Senate) costs $21,800 a year. The Committee on Privileges and Elections spent $95,212, which includes the expenses of the Electoral Count and the Southern investigations. Senator Jones's book favoring the remonetization of silver cost $15,000. The Sergeant-at-Arms bought twenty-two revolvers and ammunition to match at an expense of more than $300, to be used in guarding the box containing the Electoral returns. Mr. Pinchback, who never was a Senator, drew $16,968 as a reward for his efforts to get a seat in the Senate. Cold tea, lemons and granulated sugar used during the intensely hot months of 1876 cost $1,584, and ice during the same summer about $300 a month. Twelve bottles of Martinique snuff furnished to Senators during the year cost $9.

FAILURES.

According to the authentic figures presented by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., the failures in the United States for the year 1877 are 8,872 in number, being 220 less than for 1876, in which year there were 9,092. The total liabilities for 1877 are stated at $190,669,000 against $191,117,000 in 1876, or barely half a million of dollars less. It is a significant fact, however, that the failures of 1877, although less in number and amount than in 1876, are above the average of the four years since the panic of 1873, while subsequent to the panics of 1857 and 1861 the progress toward prosperity was steady and rapid.

A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO OWN ILLINOIS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, contains a despatch, dated Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 24, which says:

Mr. Thomas Minshall, of Dubuque, Ia., is in Indiana looking up evidence in the interest of an extraordinary and immense claim against the Government, which he will lay before Congress in a few days. Mr. Minshall has been in the vicinity of Vincennes the last few days, and has in his possession a deed to the greater portion of the State of Illinois, made to his great-great-grandfather and nineteen others at Fort Gage, in 1773, by ten Indian chiefs. The deed is an ancient looking document, and the signatures of the chiefs, some of whom signed by a cross, and others by the representation of fish, bears' heads, &c., were witnessed by Hugh Lord, "commanding the Illinois country" at that time, and other officers of the British army at Fort Gage. The instrument is very elaborate the metes and bounds of the land conveyed particularly described. The consideration was about two tons of gun flints, cloth for breech-cloths, oxen, &c., each article of which is carefully set out and was acknowledged at Kaskaskie before Vicaur Lemerance, notary public, and recorded in a record which is supposed to be in England at this time.

The land deeded is in two pieces, one piece lying above Cairo and composing the Southern part of Illinois, and the other is in an irregular shape, taking in the Western part of the State, from Springfield west, a place opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, and a point on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, being mentioned.

Mr. Minshall has been looking up the family ever since 1856, having knowledge that such a purchase was made by his great-great-grandfather, and now has a family tree as complete in all its parts as the tree of consanguinity in Blackstone. He came into possession of the deed by a remarkable accident a short time ago, having found it deposited in a bank as a mere curiosity. He will soon lay the matter before Congress, claiming indemnity for the land, which the Government disposed of to settlers, and says that he can be no doubt of his securing it, as he has had the opinion of eminent lawyers, Congressmen and Senators.

QUEER MAIL MATTER.

Washington, January 26.—At the late sale by the Post-Office Department of unclaimed packages sent to the Dead Letter Office, a package was found which had been received from the New York office, containing the following articles: A roast spare-rib, a large piece of roast veal several pounds of jerked venison and several buffalo tongues, potatoes and onions, a pound of butter, a loaf of fruit-cake, a lot of candy, raisins, nuts, oranges, apples, &c., several small bottles of wine and whiskey, two boxes of cigars and two Limburger cheeses, salt, pepper, vinegar and cranberries.

JIM BLAINE AGAIN.

There is a National Gallery at Washington, established by law, to which each State of the Union is authorized to send statues of two of its most distinguished citizens.

On Tuesday, Maine presented the statue of Governor William King, as a citizen she most desired to honor, and the presentation speech in the Senate by James G. Blaine, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blaine (Rep., Me), in the course of his remarks spoke of William King having been chosen by Maine for the distinguished honor of her first representative in the National Gallery, because first of all he was influential in erecting the District of Maine into a free and independent State, and said: "The connection of the district with Massachusetts had become exceedingly distasteful, I might say intolerable, to the majority of our people, and a sentiment amounting well nigh to rancor and hatred could be satisfied with nothing less than separation. This dislike, which was mutual and had been growing for years, was strongly inflamed by the war of 1812 and the resulting political differences. Massachusetts was deeply hostile to the war, and did all in her power to embarrass its prosecution. Maine stood firmly by the administration of Mr. Madison in upholding the honor of the flag. The majority of her people regarded the attitude of Massachusetts towards the General Government during that struggle as thoroughly unpatriotic, if not treasonable.

Hoar and Dawes, the Massachusetts Senators, were indignant, and made such defence as they could of the "crooked" loyalty of their State sixty-five years ago. Blaine played his part as matador to perfection, drawing them on by degrees and taunts, until Dawes in a burst of anger challenged Blaine to mention when and where Massachusetts had made an unpatriotic record. This was precisely the invitation Blaine had been laying his traps for, and he burst out:

Mr. Blaine—I will tell you. I will tell you now and here. Massachusetts refused to pass and tabled a resolution thanking one of her own naval officers for a victory because it was gained in an unjust war. She refused to thank the admirable and gallant commander of the Hornet for capturing the British man-of-war Peacock. That stands in your own legislative journals, if you want the record. I can give you graver instances until the sun sets, and for the Senator from Massachusetts to rise here and pretend that his State did not bristle all over with unpatriotic records, going clear up to the verge of treason, and in the opinion of some patriots of that day stepping over the point beyond, is a degree of bravery which it would have been well to have shown in war and not reserved to this day. (Great laughter and a voice on the Democratic side, "This is rich.")

Mr. Dawes—Mr. President, the exact of the offense which the Senator from Maine can bring against Massachusetts in the war of 1812 was that she lacked a disposition publicly to return thanks.

Mr. Blaine—No, stop right there one moment. Massachusetts refused to let her soldiers march beyond the boundaries of her own State, and refused pointedly to the General Government to respond to a call for her troops.

The only reply of consequence to this was the taunt of Hoar that Blaine, by abusing Massachusetts, was endeavoring to win the applause and smiles of men who dislike her in consequence of her more recent loyalty.

The prosecution of the Returning Board at New Orleans, evidently means business says the Pittsburg Post, 28. Wells and his associates having been denied a change of venue to the Federal Courts, and defeated in other preliminary motions to set the State courts at defiance, and attempted to imbroil the Federal Government in their case. They took refuge in the Custom House, and had a guard of marines from a war vessel in the river. But the State Judge didn't scare worth a cent. He declared the bail forfeited, and directed the Sheriff to arrest Wells, Anderson, Kenner and Cassenave wherever they could be found. The U. S. Marshal interfered and attempted to arrest the Sheriff. The matter was referred to Washington, and Attorney General Devens, at a late hour on Saturday night, directed the Marshal to mind his own business and refrain from any interference with the State authorities. Anderson, Cassenave and Kenner were then arrested by the Sheriff and lodged in the parish prison. Wells will surrender himself today. As we understand the proceedings he is to be tried first, and then Anderson. The ignorant negro dupes will be probably passed over, or treated very leniently. The action of the Washington authorities was right, and in marked contrast with what would have been Grant's course in a similar emergency. He would have put his bayonets at once in the field, against the State Judiciary. Wells probably concludes his lot is a hard one, when the man he made President turns against him.

The body of a woman in a crouching position, in full dress and with rings in its ears, was recently found in a cargo of soda brought by the ship Irving from Peru to Rotherhithe. It is in a good state of preservation, and it is supposed to be that of a victim of an earthquake which occurred many hundred years ago.

Resolutions were introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature "bouncing" Blaine for his assault on the loyalty of that State during the war of 1812.

The war on the scalpers shows that a wealthy speculator in Baltimore invested $60,000 in Baltimore and Ohio tickets two years ago, at $10 each, from which he has realized $4 on every ticket thus far sold.

Two skilled engineers from the oil region in Pennsylvania have arrived at Hong Kong en route to Formosa, for the purpose of opening up the oil wells in the vicinity of Keelung. They go there under a contract with the Chinese Government.

The proposition to introduce the English system in reference to patents into this country is one which has many points in its favor. The first gain would be a reduction in the expense of getting out a patent from $100 to about $5; the right to invention would be contested in the Courts, and models and examinations would be thus abolished. The present is an opportune time to put the system in practice, as the greater number of models in the Patent Office have been destroyed by fire. The reduction in fees would stimulate inventions, for some of the best brains are not always accompanied by means to make them fruitful according to our present system of patents.

A Report that Russia Prefers to Offend Great Britain Rather than Austria.

London, January 24—Reuter's Constantinople despatch says it is alleged that Russia, having to choose between conditions of peace clashing with the interests of Austria and conditions clashing with England, has selected the latter alternative. She therefore abandons the idea of demanding political autonomy for Bulgaria and demands instead the right of passage of the Dardanelles, the cession of a portion of Armenia and material guarantees for a war indemnity.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The following was received on 25th, by Mr. A. A. Low from the Vice-Consul at Shanghai:

Appalling famine raging throughout four provinces, North China; 9,000,000 people reported destitute; children daily sold for food; Foreign Relief Committee appeals to America and England for assistance; requests you form American relief committee; collect funds and deposit with agent Hong Kong Bank.

DEATHBED COFFESSION OF MURDER.

Boston, January 22.—A Concord, New Hampshire, special says: "At New Market New Hampshire, last Friday John H. Robinson, on his deathbed, confessed that he murdered a young man named Jewell in the town of Candia, New Hampshire some twenty years since."

A THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

Suleiman Pasha and his Forces Driven into the Rhodope Mountains.

A Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik, January 19, says that General Gourko fought Suleiman Pasha from the 15th to the 18th inst. The Turks were finally driven into the Rhodope mountains. Their loss was 1,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners. Forty-nine guns were also captured.

A Constantinople dispatch received at Paris says that the whole district of Basrgas has been devastated by Bashi Bazouks and Circassians, who slaughtered the inhabitants and burned villages whole.

A Russian official dispatch from Tiflis says: "General Komaroff's detatchment from Ardnautch stormed Artvin on the 13th inst. The Turks lost heavily and the Russians slightly." Another Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik, January 20th says: "General Strukoff reports from the town of Mustafa Pasha (twenty miles northwest of Adrianople), on the 19 inst., that a panic prevailed at Adrianople. The Turkish government and garrison have withdrawn after exploding the powder magazines and ammunition depots."

"The reports of the explosion were heard at General Strukoff's headquarters. Fire and civil disturbances had broken out, and the representatives of five different nationalities had come to Mustafa Pasha to entreat General Strukoff to hasten to Adrianople."

ENGLAND MAKES A PROPOSITION.

Indescribable Sufferings of the Refugees Fleeing from the Advancing Russians.

London, January 21.—England has proposed that there shall be a conference of the powers immediately after the Russian terms of peace are made known. If the powers decline to take part in the conference the government will then ask parliament for an extraordinary credit in order to prepare such precautions as it may deem necessary for the protection of British interest in the east.

Queen Victoria has personally interceded with the czar to spare Turkey.

The Daily Telegraph prints the following under the date of Constantinople yesterday: "Mr. Master, agent of the English relief fund, has just arrived here with a full of refugees from Adrianople. These unhappy people have been in open cattle trucks three days. Many perished from the cold weather. Last night fifteen were found dead in the trucks. The sufferings of all are described as awful. Mothers are reported in their frenzy to have thrown away living babies rather than see them die in their arms. As the train moved from Adrianople numbers of people tried to cling to the outside and framework of the carriages, and many attempted to ride on the buffers. At one station, where hundreds of people had congregated without food for two days, the men threatened Mr Master with violence if bread was not given to them. Yesterday there were 15,000 women and children out in the snow at Cearlou. Three trains full are hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is not known where they will find shelter. The snow is several inches deep, and is still falling. The cold is intense. All that can possibly be done is being effected by the administrators of the relief fund, but many lives are being sacrificed."

THE PEACE CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

London, Friday, Jan. 25, 1878.

The Daily Telegraph, in its second edition, prints the following dispatch from Constantinople:

The Turkish delegates have been ordered to sign peace preliminaries. An armistice will probably be concluded today. The peace conditions are stated on excellent authority to include the following: Servia to be independent without compensation, Montenegro to receive Antivari, Nicsics and Spus, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari, Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of $20,000,000 is paid, the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war, Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the Powers, Bulgaria not understood to include Thrace, but only to extend to the line of the Balkans, part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This arrangement will satisfy Russian military honor, without involving the occupation of Constantinople.

There is no mention of Roumania in the Daily Telegraph's Dispatch.

The Sultan Made a Vassal.

This afternoon the Pall Mall Gazette said the alleged terms of peace were about as hard as they could well be. They amount, it says, to the virtual destruction of the Turkish Empire, and the reduction of the Sultan to the condition of a Russian vassal. "It," adds the Pall Mall Gazette, "after the publication of these terms, the resignations of Lords Derby and Carnarvon are withdrawn, we may conclude that no effectual resistance will be made by England to whatever agreement the Czar and the Sultan may come to."

The Terms Partly Secret.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that Safvet Pasha informed Mr. Layard that the Porte had made a solemn engagement to keap the conditions secret until the treaty was signed. It had today telegraphed to its Plenipotentiaries to accept the conditions. It would communicate them to the Ambassadors the moment they were signed.

THE BRITISH FLEET PASSES THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that in consequence of not receiving the countermanding orders in time, the British fleet passed through the Dardanelles. The shore batteries saluted the English flag as the vessels passed. The fleet is now proceeding to Constantinople.

The above dispatch has created a decided sensation in official circles in London.

A later dispatch from Constantinople says the Government's telegram has just stopped the fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The fleet is returning to Besika Bay.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia seems anxious to induce the continental powers to send their squadrons to Constantinople in the event of the English fleet entering the Sea of Marmora. This joint occupation would be intended to pave the way for a conference upon the future of Stamboul.

CAPTURING SULEIMAN'S BAGGAGE AND DRIVING HIS ARMY INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

London, January 24.—A Russian official despatch from Kezanlik says that a portion of Suleiman Pasha's train, consisting of 2,000 wagons, was captured on the 18th instant near Hermanli, about forty miles west of Adrianople. Another despatch from Kezanlik says: "From details received by the Russian staff, General Gourko's victory at Philippopolis was more complete than at first announced. Suleiman Pasha's whole army—40,000 strong—was engaged, and finally split into two parts. One, commanded by Fuad Pasha, fled into the mountains, and the other, under Suleiman Pasha, retreated in the direction of Haskot, pursued by Generals Skobeleff. The Russians captured ninety-seven guns." Both fractions of the Turks seem to have reached Drama.

AFRICA'S SUPERSTITIONS.

Lecture By Paul B. Du Chaillu on the Witchcraft and Religion of Africa.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu lectured at Association Hall on the "Witchcraft and Superstitions of Africa." I am going to take you again, said he, into the jungle of Equatorial Africa. Stanley met that jungle at the headquarters of the Congo; he met there the cannibals I saw and the dwarfs I discovered And what a jungle is it? At the end of each day's journey I made no negro could tell me where that vast forest ended. There are great dangers there, and sometimes one has to fight the people. It is not very pleasant to fight; it was not very pleasant for Stanley but he had to fight or be killed.

The people are scattered in great tribes, divided into clans and the clans into families, the chiefs and the old men making the laws. Three institutions are everywhere prevalent—polygamy, slavery and witchcraft. It is wonderful how these people love to get married. They marry all the time and never get tired of it. Some of them marry as old as eighty-five or ninety years, just as some of us do at home, you know. [Laughter.] The largest number of wives I have seen belonging to one man was about three hundred, and when I asked him how many children he had, he said, between six and eight hundred. Two hundred, more or less, didn't seem to trouble him at all The wives are not slaves, but their husbands buy them when they are three or four years old from their fathers; that is a sort of a dowry. Polygamy is also a political institution. The tribes are always at war, and hence a man tries to get as many wives as he can from the surrounding tribes so as to have friends among them. They have a great abhorrence of blood relationship and no man is allowed to take a wife of his own clan.

Their Witchcraft and Cannibalism.

The great curse of that country is its superstitions, and it is very hard to get at the bottom facts about their religious belief. They have two names which represent our ideas of God and of the Devil The Devil is the source of all evil and witchcraft. When a person is sick he is bewitched by some one, and the sorcerer or sorceress has to be killed. The doctor point them out, and they have to swallow poison to prove their innocence. This poison is the root of a tree called bundo, belonging to the strychnine order, but those doctors take it and do not die. Here, if a man sees the new moon over his right shoulder, or his left, it is lucky or unlucky; but there it is unlucky if he sees the new moon at all, and on the day of the new moon nobody dare go out of his hut. The queen of witchcraft lives in the moon, and the people of the world are the insects on which witchcraft feeds, and when witchcraft is very hungry she sends the plague and kills more people. Those who have any connection with the spirit in the moon are women and must be in a trance. The people are honest in their beliefs, but of course there is jugglery among them. Among many tribes cannibalism exists, but I think it is a sort of religious feast, as they do not kill people purposely except prisoners of war. As among the Indians, they have no mercy on those taken in war. I made inquiries about this cannibalism, I wanted to know which were best eating, women or men. They all agreed that the woman were best. They didn't care for anything new, for I knew that before [Laughter.] Their war dance is perfectly terrible. They cover themselves all over with war paint and with clay that has been saturated with the decayed flesh and brains from the heads of their dead warriors, which they always keep in a particular house in every village. Then they have a dance, and when morning comes each man cuts his hand in several places and lets the blood flow into a large wooden dish, and they rub themselves with that blood and then go to war.

Some Suggestions to Missionaries.

The most difficult thing the missionaries have to do is to bring themselves to a level of thinking with these people. Some of the negroes are very fierce They would not be so bad if the traders did not bring them such an amount of spirits. It is laughable sometimes to see the missionaries on the deck of a ship and the barrels of rum under the deck, both going to the same place. They are kind to the missionaries, but you know when one gets a little civilized he gets selfish, and they know that where the missionary comes the trader will follow, and they like trade Stanley has made a great, grand journey. If you will look at the labors of that man you will see it is perfectly marvellous. And how quickly he did it! He explored the lakes discovered by Speke, Burton, Baker and Livingstone, followed the Congo river past any amount of rapids and fought his way through to the coast. Livingstone was a great man, but his labors were in South Africa. Stanley just went right through under the Equator and in that deadly climate, where the natives had been spoiled and made fierce by the slave trade. I think the journeys of Speke and Livingstone and Stanley and Cameron are the finest journeys that ever were made in modern or olden times.

We have also St. Nicholas, for February. Every parent who desires that his boys and girls should grow up with refined and cultivated tastes cannot afford to dispense with this unrivalled work. We advise all our patrons to secure it. Address, Scribner & Co., 743 & 745 Broadway, New York.

Scribner's Magazine, for February, the mid-winter number, is in no particular behind all that have preceeded it. This is one of the most popular magazines in the world, and deservedly so. Give it a trial and you will not be disappointed. It is a complete library of itself. Address, Scribner & Co., 743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

Newspaper law says if a per son order his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the post office or not. Also, action for fraud can be instituted against any person, whether he is responsible in a financial view or not, who refuses to pay subscriptions due for a publication. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—A new golden tongue organ, warranted, offered very low, for half cash and half trade. Apply at this office.

Harper's Magazine for February. This excellent monthly is so well known that it needs no word of praise from us. No well informed literary man can afford to be without it. The present number is replete with excellent engravings and very interesting reading. We have not the space to give in detail all the good things which it contains. It must be seen and read, and when once seen and read it becomes indispensible. Address, Harper Brothers, New York.

The use of spectacles made of mica is advocated by the eminent Dr. Kohn, of Breslau, to protect the eyes from injury by solid bodies, and also—mica being a very bad conductor of heat—from the mischief done to the eye by prolonged exposure to heat rays. The same distinguished oculist has investigated the condition of the eyes of a number of compositors, and has made one or two practical suggestions which are worthy of notice. The predominant affection of the eye produced in compositors is short-sightedness, which increases with the length of time the occupation is continued. Out of 132 compositors whose eyes were examined, sixty-eight were short-sighted, and of these fifty one had begun the trade with good eyes. The source of the artificial light with which they worked seemed to have some influence in the production of the deceased state. Thus, of compositors who worked with oil lamps, sixty-six per cent. were short-sighted, while of those who worked with gas, only fifty per cent. were affected. The temperature in the neighborhood of the eyes, when oil was used, was about seventy-two degrees, and, when gas was employed, about seventy-six. The higher temperature, in the case of gas, was no doubt, owing to the employment of the naked flame. Dr. Kohn's suggestions are, that the flame always be surrounded with a glass, so as to diminish the heat; that the shade be arranged so as to throw the light more on the case and less on the compositor's eyes; and that small types be abandoned.

Henry Croll, of Perry county, who shot Levi Swartz last fall in a grape vine, mistaking him for a turkey, was tried and convicted of involuntary manslaughter fined $1 and costs of prosecution, and being too poor to pay the latter was released from jail. It is rather cheap justice, but he will carry a heavy load of punishment with him for life.

The cigarmakers' strike in New York is waning.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON Please Call W & B Oak Hall.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

A curious case, involving the right of H. T. Hembold to his own name, has just been decided in New York. In 1872 Helmbold went into bankruptcy, with, among other assets, the right to use his name in the manufacture of certain compounds. At the sale Albert L. Helmbold purchased this right, and then sought to restrain H. T. from using his own name in his own business. The Court decided in favor of the bankrupt, holding that the name belonged to him to whom his parents gave it, and no law or court could take it from him.

Grand Opening.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

NEW STORE AT CENTRE HALL!

I. GUGGENHEIMER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF NEW

WINTER GOODS,

EVER OFFERED IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

MANY OF THEM 25 TO 50 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

CONSISTING IN PART OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, QUEENESVARE GLASSWARE, SPICES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO. SEGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

Cloverseed,

TAKEN IN AND THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID IN CASH OR TRADE.

STORE IN THE OLD HOUSE CONNECTED WITH SPANGLER'S HOTEL. 16dec

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Fellows, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

Fashionable Dressmaker.

The undersigned respectfully announces her New Dressmaking Establishment in the house lately occupied by John H. Miller. All kinds of family sewing neatly done. Charges reasonable. Hoping to merit the patronage of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity by turning out neat and durable work. MRS. HARVEY SMITH 20sept tf.

WM. P. McMANUS, Attorney-at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq 23julf

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful, also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y

TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co. 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Sample fee sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York. M jan 6m5,

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania during its next session, to have the second section of the Act of Assembly approved January 31st, 1842, erecting Henrysburg, in Centre county, into a borough, so changed as to secure a more equitable assessment of water taxes. jan17st

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Benj. Peters, late of College twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GILLILAND,
AUSTIN DALE,
Jan24 Administrators.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the

BISHOP STREET BAKERY,

is now making the very best

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which has hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The DAILY SUN is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, postpaid, 55 cents a month, or $6 50 per year.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is an eight page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter especially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Postpaid $1. 26 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know The Weekly Sun? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal family and the fireside. Terms One dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, Nov 8 New York city.

New Store Room AND NEW STOCK.

Fall and Winter Goods IN Great Abundance AT WM. WOLF'S IN THE New Bank Building.

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, O

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Jan. 31, '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe l jan '78" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 568, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
H. P. SANKEY, A. G.
J. M. GUELLAND, Sect.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. A. FLEMING, W. M.
C. F. BERLACHER, Sect.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 98, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after. Leonard Rhone Master.
G. W. BOAL, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Sale, large farm stock of E. M. Shuey, near Fillmore. 6 Feb.

—A little covering of show on Sunday evening.

—Aaronsburg will have a grand musical convention next week.

—Some of the exchanges received at this office look as if printed with a poor quality of apple butter.

—The Mifflin county grand jury recommends an addition of ten feet to the rear of their court-house.

—Beecher's lecture, at Bellefonte, did not quite pay expenses. Those who heard it were pleased.

—Ira C. Mitchell, once a prominent lawyer at the Bellefonte bar, has returned from the West and located at Lock Haven.

—The election for borough and township officers takes place on the third Tuesday of February, 19th day.

—This is to give notice that all citizens troubled with Cough or Cold should at once procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

—A post-office has been established at Coburn station, (Ferks) and Mr. Grenlinger has been appointed postmaster.

—A correspondent writes us asking on which side we are, Russia or Turkey. We are for Russia, as might be known from the headway it has made. We always were for putting down Turkey, whether on Thanksgiving, Christmas or other festive occasions.

—Mallory still lives, notwithstanding swindler Wilson wanted to make him out dead to the amount of $28.50. R. M. Magee, Esq., writes us, Jan. 22, "I have this day received a letter from my old friend Wm. J. Mallory, referred to in last week's 'Reporter.' Said letter is dated Georgetown, Grant county, New Mexico, Jan. 1, 1878, where Mr. Mallery resides and is living and well."

—The Bellefonte Republican seconds the Reporter's suggestion that the new penitentiary be located in Centre county.

—Thanks to Newman for Chicago papers. N. B.—Newman went to Chicago for his bride. May he and his forever be happy.

—We have received the "Times Almanac" for 1878. It is handsomely getten up, and useful for reference. Besides answering every purpose of an almanac it contains valuable election tables, laws, rates of postage, national, state and county officers, and much other information.

—Newman's stock of winter Clothing has now been reduced down to about cost as he intends to sell it off to make room for the spring trade. Go soon if you want a bargain, in any thing that men or boys wear from hat down to boots. Go and by when you have a chance to get clothing at cost and lay them back for next winter—it will pay.

—There is no better remedy for a cough or affections of the throat and lungs, asthma, croup, and the earlier stages of consumption than F. P. Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey, and Blood-root. Ask at your stores for it, or send to Green's at Bellefonte. It is a truly valuable remedy.

—The store of Mr. Boyer, at Aaronsburg, was purchased by Frank and Henry Philips, and not by Philips & Meyer, as we were erroneously informed. Frank Philips has consequently moved to Aaronsburg and will not go to "my Maryland."

—Ex-Sheriff Musser intends erecting a commodious warehouse at Millheim, on the same lot with his fine residence. The lower story of the new building will be let for store purposes and the upper story will be arranged for an Odd Fellows' hall as there will soon be a lodge organized there. The Sheriff has a nack for improvement and is the kind of men such towns want.

—In our estimate last week, of the cost of constructing a horse-car road from Coburn to Millheim, at $18,000 complete with rolling stock, we calculated the distance as 2¼ miles. We are assured by citizens of Millheim that the distance is barely 2¼ miles. This would lessen the entire cost to about $16,000.

But an improvement would be, if the expense was not too great, to have a small engine, which would be a little more in keeping with the spirit of the age, and make Millheim a genuine railroad point, although a little off from the main line. This would be a convenience to travel in the valley. But it remains for our neighbors at Millheim to count the cost and satisfy themselves about the returns such an expenditure would bring, as some of them have already contributed liberally towards grading the road into the valley.

—Handsome Pictures Free.—The publishers of Leisures Hours, a mammoth 16 page literary and family paper, full of choice stories, sketches, poetry, etc., written by the ablest writers, desiring that every one should see their paper; will take three months' subscriptions, commencing with the papers containing the opening chapters of a splendid story entitled "Holden With the Cords," by the author of "Shiloh," "My Winter in Cuba," etc., for the small sum of fifteen cents (or postage stamps), and will send each subscriber free a pair of elegant 6x8 chromos, suitable for framing and adorning any home. They will return the money to any one not satisfied that they get twice its value. $1,500 in prizes is given free to agents.

—Millheim will apply for a borough charter before a great while; the limits would likely embrace a portion of Texas and the brick mill locality, with Spring bank and the Forks for suburbs. This would give Millheim some 700 of population and ranking fourth as a boro., viz: Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Milesburg, Millheim. The advantages would be in regulation of her own schools, good side-walks and streets clean.

—An idea of the grain business at the two railroad stations in this valley can be formed by the amount shipped up to 25, by one firm, Smith & Co., since their warehouse at Coburn has been opened, some 24 months ago, and who inform us they shipped 19 car loads from Coburn and 13 from Spring Mills, in that time. On 16th they took in at Coburn, 1130 bushels wheat, on 17th 1700 bushels, on 18th 1300 and on 19th 700 bushels. Their warehouse is very conveniently arranged for unloading from wagons, weighing, and loading cars, and the amount of business is better than they anticipated.

There are several other parties that ship grain at Coburn, but we have not their shipments.

A million trade dollars have been sent East at a three per cent. profit.

—An old residanter of Haines, Mr. John Meyer, formerly of Pine Creek Mills, died at Aaronsburg, Monday morning, of erysipelas. He was a much respected citizen and a consistent member of the Ref. Church.

—Perry Rarick writes us from Missouri: This is the country for the poor man; land can be bought from $1.25 to $15 and $25 per acre for the best. Store goods is 30 per cent. cheaper than in Centre county. Wheat is $1.00; corn 30 to 35; pork 3; beef 4; cows $15 to $25; horses $80 to $100; sheep $2 to $3.50; wages on a farm $7 to $10 per month; per day 50c to 75c; wood $1.25 per cord.

—On Sunday night last the store of Jackson & Calder, and the dwelling of John H. Neidigh, at State College, were destroyed by fire. The store is a total loss. Some of the furniture was saved from Mr. Neidigh's house. The fire originated in the store and was not discovered until the flames burst through the roof. Mr. Neidigh has $600 insurance on house and $200 on furniture in the Company at Centre Hall.

—Greninger, at Coburn station, offers to sell goods at about cost. He has an entirely new stock, and will give you bargains. See his advertisement.

—The Penn's Valley Institute will commence its next term, Ap. 15. Prof. Fortney, the principal, is in every respect qualified to give young men and ladies thorough instruction in all the academic branches, and fit them for college. As a teacher he occupies front rank. See card.

—Luther Emerick, late of this place, has taken charge of the Hosterman smith-shop in Haines. Our readers down there will find him a capital workman and worthy young man.

—A Sciopticon entertainment will be held in the Centre Hall school house, on Saturday evening, Feb 2. The entertainment will consist of Yosemite Valley Views; Views in the Holy Land and the East; Scripture Views; Philadelphia and Washington Views; Egypt, the Land of Ruins; Washington's Dream at Valley Forge, etc., etc. Admission 15 cents, Children under 12, 10 cents.

Trial List—Second Week.

R F Clow use of vs Derby Coal Co et al.
L W Munson vs J H Morrison.
Wm Bands Ex'rs vs Gilliland & Hoover.
Harper Bros vs J V Thomas & Co.
Samuel McWilliams vs H H Mothersbaugh.
J Z Long vs H Merriman et al.
Wm Campbell & Sons vs E McCormick et al.
J A Cryder vs H W Hoover.
Sarah From vs John Ardell.
Daniel Durst vs Adam Krumrine.
James Gates use of vs C H Kephart.
Ives, Murphy & Grove vs A C Hinton.
T R Quick et al vs A C Hinton.
Jacob Mahasa et al vs J W Rhone.
Wm Brown vs Michael Meyers.
Commonwealth of Penna vs Dolly Swires et al.
Adam Kreps vs J G & M Packer.
Thos K Henderson vs John H McMonagle.
Lazarus Moyer vs Funk & Weber.
D S Dupree & Co use of vs Silas Blowers.
James Hanna vs Jacob Sankey et al.
John P Dehass use of vs H H Lucas.
M L Leitzel vs J H McCormick.
Job Williams vs Thos M Way & Son.
John S Gray et ux vs L A Shearer.
Jas C Williams use of vs Jacob Mock.
D J McCann vs Wm H Jones et al.
First National Bank of Lock Haven vs F Troxel.
B Spotts vs J J & A Pifer.
S Silknitter use of vs H W Moover.

Jurors 2nd Week.

Philipsburg—E Reeder, J A Lukens.
Potter—J G Sankey, Wm Stiver.
Penn—Jacob Dutweiler, W P Caterman.
Benner—J Eckly, S D Swartz.
Spring—Morris Furey, John Null.
Howard—Jacob Holter, W Doughenbach.
Bellefonte—F Smith, G F Brew, G M Swartz.
Patton—John Chambers, R H Stine.
Snowshoe—C F Cheeseman, J J Potter, H Witherite.
College—J G Irwin.
Gregg—D Runkle, E Fetterhoff.
Boggs—T Harvey, S Charles.
Burnside—S Fisher.
Marion—J H M'Cauly.
Millesburg—T Crawford.
Liberty—S Lingle, J W Toner.
Haines—M Fiedler.
Harris—A Hess.
Taylor—D Ganoe.
Ferguson—H C Campbell.
Houston—S Naxon.

— Sechlers have just opened a new supply of groceries. If you want fresh teas, sugars, coffee, syrup, fruits, confectioneries, crackers, dry beef, ham, cheese, beans, soap, spices, best pure vinegar, York state apples, dried peaches of the very best, canned fruit all kinds of the choicest, and a thousand of other good useful, wholesome, pure, and cheap articles. Sechlers is the place to go to for them.

A Good Offer.—A pair of handsome 6x8 chromos is offered as a gift to every one that will send fifteen cents (postage stamps taken) for a three months' subscription to Leisure Hours, a mammoth 16 page (64 column) family paper, filled with the choicest literature, stories, poetry, etc., by the ablest writers. The papers sent will contain the opening chapters of a chraming story entitled "Holden with the Cords," by the author of "Shiloh," "My Winter in Cuba," etc. To induce every one to send for this short subscription—which is offered at half price—the publishers, J. L. Patton & Co., 162 William Street, New York, offer free the pair of chromos—which are excellent pictures and worthy to adorn any home. Money will be returned to any one not satisfied that they do not get twice its value. $1,500 in prizes is given free to agents.

— Weather clear but cold this week,

Penn's Valley Institute.

The third term of this Academic School will commence on the third Monday (19) in April, and continue ten weeks. Tuition per term, from $5 to $8—half in advance. Board from $2.50 to $3 per week. No deduction on account of absence, unless in case of protracted sickness. Location desirable. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

3m G. W. Fortney, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Mr. Grenoble and Mr. S. Leitzel have their new houses nearly finished. Jack Van Valzah is home on a visit and looks well. Gen. Buchanan is well enough to go about in the house. Jno. D. Long has sold 250 tons coal this winter. So much for advertising. Mr. Krumreine keeps doing a brisk trade in grain and coal. Next Sat. eve Rev. House will commence a protracted meeting in the M. E. church. There was quite a fuss at the depot on Friday last, arising from a drover who bought beef from a boy and claimed the hide along, which the boy resisted, as he only sold the beef dressed. The drover then deducted the price of the hide from the meat, which caused a flare-up Farmers who take beef to market should look out for tricks. Two car-loads pork and beef shipped on Friday. X.

THE RETURNING BOARD CASE.

Desperate Condition of the Imprisoned Officials.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 27, 1878.

The excitement in the Returning Board case has somewhat abated. Your correspondent to-day had a long interview with Anderson, Kenner and Cassanave in the parish prison. They are still reticent. Anderson stated, however, the reason they hid in the Custom House was to gain time; that on the present jury in the Supreme Criminal Court is not a single colored man; that the jury was drawn to convict them, and their only object was to gain time.

He intimated pretty bitterly that the effect of their treatment by the administration might lead to something unexpected though he refused to say what. In conversation with prison officials, however, the trio have expressed themselves to the effect if they are deserted by those they place in power they will make disclosures exceeding unpleasant. The two colored men are downhearted. They say there is no hope for them with a packed jury and every one arrayed against them. Anderson, though dispirited at times, grows fierce and bitter.

Search has been made everywhere today for Wells, but without effect. It is believed that he started on Saturday for Washington, and that the Custom House resistance was for the purpose of giving him time to reach Washington; that when there he will go to the President and urge their despefate condition, and show him that unless he does something they will be lost. If he refuses, then a disclosure will be made of the whole fraud on condition the prosecution is stopped.

What Leading Republicans Say.

Leading republicans here say they can see no way in which Hayes could help the Board except by open violation of law, which he dare not do, and that, therefore, the chances for his exposure are now near at hand.

A DINNER OF HORSE FLESH.

The Liverpool Courier.

"I went on Saturday," writes a Paris correspondent, "to a horse flesh dinner given by a M. Ducroix, Veterinary-in-Chief to the Etat Major of Paris. It was prepared by an ordinary cook, the host wishing his guests to know that the food placed before them owed none of its palatable virtues to extraordinary culinary science. Everything except the sweets at dessert were of Chevaline extraction. I thought the soup better than bouillion made from beef. The bouilli was very toothsome; 'Cheval a la mode' was also excellent; but the crowning dish was roast filet, which was very tender and succulent. There was no flavor or oder that in the remotest way reminded one of the stable.

The weak point of the feast was the salad, which was dressed with oil taken from horses' feet. M. Ducroix is an enthusiast, and dreams of nothing less than cheapening meat, and rendering the lives of horses tolerable by getting people to become hippopophagists. If the ultimate fate of the horse was to be sent to the butcher shambles instead of the slaughter house, cabmen, he opines, would be more merciful to the beasts they drive, and the poor would be able to fall back from dear beef and mutton upon cheaper and more nutritive meat. Since hippophogsy has been introduced here, more than 12,000 horses annually, have fallen into the stewpans and soup pots of the French capital. It appears, indeed, that the supply is scarcely equal to the demand.

On sitting down I felt, I confess, somewhat nervous. It occurred to me that sundry chevaline diseases were propagated by inoculation. M. Ducroix, who suspected my misgivings, informed me that the inspection of horseflesh for the flesh market is more close than that of beef. The living animal has to pass a veterinary surgeon, and when it is reduced to the condition of butcher's meat it is again subjected to a microscopic examination. Some members of the Society for the Protection of Animals have invited M. Ducroix to London to make arrangements with them for a horseflesh banquet at the Chrystal Palace, prepared by a French cook."

The failure of Howard, Snelling & Co., coal dealers of Boston, Mass., was for $175,000, of which $130,000 is owned in Philadelphia. The firm claim nominal assets sufficient to cover their indebtedness.

The Star Chemical Works, of Chicago, have suspended. Liabilities—preferred, one thousand and fifty dollars, secured, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars; unsecured, ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars. Assets, nine thousand dollars.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the F. M. F. Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa.

Centre Hall, Jan. 14, 1878.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Twentieth Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is here with presented:

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year.		$19,938 51
Paid on same.		372,46
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year.		19,566 05
To which add cash in the treasury.		170 46
Making the total available assets of the past year,		19,736 51

EXPENSES.

Compeassation of directors.	128 15	
Salary of Secretary.	150 00	
" Treasurer.	50 00	
Printing, rent, postage and stationery.	89 50	
Letter press.	6 00	
Election board.	5 00	
Chas. Warner on barn.	188 00	
Henry Krebs on thresher.	20 00	
State Insurance tax.	25 00	
Expenses instituting suit against J Durst	6 25	
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the past year after deducting expenses.		677 90
To which add notes of 1873, '4, '5 and '6.		19,058 61
Total available assets of the Company this day.		118,930 40
Risks and insurances taken the past year.	241,659 36	137,988 01
Same reported for previous years.	1,336,448 88	
Making the risks of the Company this day.		1,578,108 24
Due the Company from agents.		646 96
		$131,358 48

Minus notes expired and cancelled, cash premiums, and tax of '78. 6,680 53

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. W. Krumreine, J. W. Campbell, Henry Keller, Jos. Baker, Fred Kurtz, John Rishel, Maj. J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Amos Alexander, J. H. Musser, Sam'l Gramly and J K Hosterman. Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers:

President—Henry Keller.
Vice President—S. J. Herring.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.

D. F. Luse, Sec'y. Henry Keller, Vice Pres't.

3t

AT COST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

In great abundance, at

GRENINGER'S STORE, Coburn Station,

A full line of general merchandise carefully selected, and embracing all manner of

Dress Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Groceries, Glassware, Tinware, Queensware, Fish, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

Hats and Caps For men, boys and children.

Ladies and Gentlemen call and be convinced that this is the cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

Remember the place—at S. GRENINGER'S, Coburn.

jan 31 y

J. C. M'ENTIRE, DENTIST, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Penns Valley that he has permanently located in Centre Hall where he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. All work warranted or no money asked. Prices low to suit the times. 31 jan. y.

THE HUNTZINGERS SENTENCED

Reading, January 22.—Jacob and John Huntzinger, late president and cashier of the Miners' trust company, of Pottsville, were this morning sentenced each to two years' solitary confinement and a fine of $500. also to refund to Thomas Kearns the prosecutor, $24,000; with costs.

The subject of circular ironclads has lately received considerable attention in England, it having been found, after repeated experiments in smooth and rough water, that the circular model required no more power to propel it than the other. For the purpose of propulsion hydraulic machinery is proposed, the suction-pipe and water-jet to be in a line with each other, by which means it is estimated, a speed of twelve knots an hour may be obtained without any difficulty. The machinery for manoeuvring a vessel of this sort possesses the peculiarity of having on each side of the suction pipe and of the delivery pipe or water-jet, two other pipes, curved at their outer ends in opposite directions, and through these the water can be taken in and given out instead of being received and delivered through the straight pipes. By this means the vessel may be made to revolve in any direction, and the several guns—placed at frequent intervals round the vessel—be brought to bear, each in its turn, on the same spot. The method of steering may be described briefly as follows: A centrifugal pump or turbine is made to revolve by means of a rack and pinion, the shaft carrying the pinion having at the other end a similar arrangement driving another rack, which again is connected with a revolving pilot-house. Whenever the pilot-house turns, the turbine also moves, and the water jet is consequently similarly influenced in its direction.

The steam hammer recently completed at Creusot is the largest and most powerful instrument of the kind in the world. The hammer in the workshops of Herr Krupp, at Essen, weighs 50 tons, and descends through a maximum space of three metres; but the hammer of the Creusot engine, weighing between 75 and 80 tons, has a course of five metres. Special apparatus has also been provided for the transport and keeping in position of blocks of steel weighing from 100 to 120 tons, which can be forged by the new hammer, and four steam cranes are arranged round this latter, three of them capable of lifting and revolving with a weight of 100 tons and one able to carry 150 tons. Each crane, also, is provided with special machinery for causing the weight lifted by it to rotate about its own axis.

A thief, on Saturday, stole Hon. Samuel J. Tilden's overcoat, with a tailor's bill in one of the pockets.

MARRIED.

On the 17, by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, Mr James Leitzell, of Spring Mills to Miss Sadie C. Bonn, of Haines twp.

DEATHS.

At the residence of Mr. Jas. Hanna, in Gregg twp., on 23d, Franklin Harshberger, aged 20 years, 8 months and 18 days.

His remains were followed to the grave on Saturday by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. Though young in years he had given his heart to the Lord, and died a happy death leaving a full assurance that he was going where there is no parting and sorrow is not known. P.

On 22, in Madisonburg, of dropsy, John Guiser, after an illness of four weeks, aged 61 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The thanks of the family are hereby extended to the friends and neighbors for their many kind attentions and assistance before and at the funeral of the deceased. He departed from earth to be with Christ which is far better. Remember for your consolation that he is not dead, but only begins to live—gone on before to enjoy a mansion in that beautiful land of rest. Then why should you mourn? Rather rejoice, not that you have lost your father, but that you have time and opportunity left you to make your calling and election sure; that when you bid adieu to earth you may be enabled to clasp glad hands with loved ones inside the gate.

A Neighbor.

On 1 Jan., at Anna, Ill., Abraham Horner, formerly of Woodward, aged 48 years.

On the 17th inst., near M'Alevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pa, Mrs. Sallie Fleisher, formerly of Centre county Pa., aged 67 years, 10 months, and 2 days.

To have had such a wife, such a mother, is sufficient honor for any family. With out an enemy and generous to a fault. She was worthy of the love of all. To express her attachment to the church of our Redeemer would be in the language of Dr. Dwight, "I love thy Zion, Lord, the house of thine abode." She has run the race set before her faithfully, patiently and diligently, and gone to wear the spotless robe and the unfading crown. Occasion improved by a sermon, by the writer based on John 14:2, last clause. A. A. Kerlin.

On 21st, in Penn twp, Miss Nancy Krider, aged 70 years and 11 months.

On 24, at the residence of John Grove, Mrs. Stover relict of Michael Stover, aged 86 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878: 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn-scraper. Corn-planter. Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sixth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 1 desk, lounge, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Jonathan Harter.

A. Harter, Auctioneer. 31jan

PUBLIC SALE!

At the residence of the undersigned at Logan's Gap, 2 miles north of Farmer's Mills, on Thursday, January 24, 1878: Two Mares, one heavy with foal, two Cows, one Heifer, 3 Pigs, 13 head Sheep, 2 Horse wagon, 1 spring Wagon, Sled, Hayrake, Wind mill, 2 horse Cultivator, Cornplanter, Cornscraper, 1 single Cultivator, Plow, Harrow, Crupper Gears, single Harness, Saddle Collars, Bridles, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. J. Neff, auct. Wm. T. Mays. 17jan

Where to Go and How to Go West!

2,000,000 acres of land for sale cheap in the garden of the West. For circulars, maps of Kansas, full information as to best Railroads to travel on, Tickets, Freight Rates, etc., apply or write to

WM. SHORTLIDGE, Agent Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. 20dec 3m Bellefonte, Pa.

Valuable Farm AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale his farm in Potter township, Centre county, one mile east of Centre Hall, known as the Robert Pennington farm,

Containing 146 ACRES,

in good state of cultivation, no hills but gently rolling, most all limestone land, about 125 Acres cleared, balance woodland near the buildings. Upon the farm are a large BANK BARN,

Frame House, Nearly New,

of modern style, Hog-pen, Smoke houses etc., Two Apple Orchards on the farm, water piped into the house-yard and into barn yard. The farm is well fenced, and one mile from blacksmith shops stores, churches. The terms will be made easy.

Bounded on east by lands of late Sam'l Huston, south by lands of late Wm. Keller, west by Keller and Bible, and north by Bible and Huston. Also ninety-six acres of mountain land.

Address or apply to ROBERT A. MEANS, Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa. 2dec3m

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors:

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

The Lord-Hicks marriage presents a question in the pathology of the human mind, namely, whether a man who has reached the ripe old age of eighty years and an experienced widow of forty-eight may not love with all the fervor of a bachelor of twenty five and a tender maid of eighteen. It is not in order for any man to speak to this question until he turns his eightieth year. As for the gentler sex, they are privileged, and may talk whenever they will.

Mrs. Shunk, widow of the late ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk was present at Governor Hartranft's reception on Thursday night last. Mrs. S. is upwards of 80 years of age.

A boy of fifteen and a girl of fourteen were married, with the approval of their parents, in Russellville, Ky. Then they were sent off to separate schools for three years.

Five more Reading rioters have been sentenced.

Four Illinois failures, Saturday, showed liabilities amounting to $100,000.

The Pope's condition is worse. He kept his bed Saturday, and did not partake of any nourishment.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 20.
Red " 1 20.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $4.25 to $5 00.
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Potatoes, 30c. per bush.
Flour, per bbl, $7.
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 8c.
Sides 8c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 16c.
Coal, Egg, per ton, $4.50.
" Stove, 4.50.
" Chestnut, 4.25.
" Pea, 3.00.

Bellefonte Markets.—by Shortlidge & Co.

Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 25. " retail, $7 00.
White wheat, 1 20.
Red " 1 20.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 28 to 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $4 50 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 40
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Potatoes, .40.
Onions, .50c.
Butter, per lb., .22c.
Lard,
Bacon, sides, .10c.
" shoulders, 10c.
" Hams, 14c.
Tallow, 7c.
Rags, 2c.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS!

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHTS LIVER PILLS.

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood Disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Philada." If your Druggist will not supply send $1 cts for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 79 N. 4th st. Philadelphia. 3jan 1y nr 8y

GET READY

FOR WINTER!!

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

PARLOR STOVES,

Buy the

"Laurel Wreath."

(Single or DOUBLE HEATERS.)

These stoves have TWO ROWS of lights, shaking and dumping grate, arranged to clean out the clinkers. No danger from gas, no parts to burn out, so as to let gas into the upper room. We make THREE SIZES of Single and TWO SIZES of Double Heaters of these justly popular Stoves.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

Cooking Stoves,

BUY THE

"ZENITH,"

Double Oven Range; or the

"Economy,"

Single Oven Range.

They are the best in the market, have SIX BOILER HOLES, shaking and dumping grate, APPLY THE HEAT TO ALL THE BOILERS AT ONCE. The oven is large and square, the doors tin-lined. The PLATES ARE HEAVY, unlike the light plates of city stoves—COMPARE THEM. We make a No. 8 and No. 9 of both these ranges.

All these stoves are WARRANTED, and you can get repairs from the Manufactory in one day.

For Sale by

J. A. REESMAN, CentreHall.
J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall.
SNOOK. SMITH & CO., Millheim.
G. R. SPIGELMYER, Woodward.

Manufactured by the *SLIFER, WALLS & SHRINER* M'f'g Co.

LEWISBURG, PA.

We also manufacture the Celebrated *BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER*, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLER, COLE'S UNIVERSAL SULKY CULTIVATOR, New Model, Centre Draft, HORSE DUMPING HAY RAKE, HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, BUCKEYE LEVER CORN SHELLER, Plows, Land Rollers, etc. 29nov

VALENTINES & CO.,

HUMES' NEW BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ARE NOW PREPARED

For The Fall And Winter Trade.

Bargians Greater Than Ever!

WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,

Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Of every description. DRESS GOODS, in great variety. LADIES COATS, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte.

SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,

IN FACT EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING.

Remember we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN, and therefore insure our prices as the lowest.

☞ NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

THE DexterSpring

4,000 Set Sold last two years.

The Dexter Spring was a child of necessity. Three or four generations had been jerked almost to death or had their spines twisted into permanent curvature by the continous jerks of the Eliptic Spring, or latterly had their necks broken by the side throw of the Concord.

For these reasons the people demanded a Spring on which they could ride with ease and which would at the same time be strong and substantial.

For meeting this demand by supplying the CELEBRATED DEXTER SPRING which is so rapidly superceeding the old styles the Dexter Spring Co. have no apology to offer but rather feel that they owe the Driving Fraternity an apology for not *having* produced it sooner.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF SPRINGS TO

DEXTER SPRING CO., HUETON, PA. Near Pittsburgh 3jan20t

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

ap1068tf

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

DAVID E. SPARR, DANIEL HESS, 20dec6t Executors.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1878, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. being the 28th day of Jan. 1878, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1878, and in the 102 year of Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUNSON Sher

—We print envelopes as low as $1 per thousand. Send us your envelopes. We print letter heads, and statements as low as $1,25 per 1000, when persons find the paper. This is lower than you can get it done for in the city.

Chas. H. Held, Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

At kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Marseville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

D. R. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myl8-73tf

Coal and Lumber.

J. D. LONG,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

is now fully prepared to furnish all kinds of Coal and Lumber, upon short notice. His coal are kept under roof, and are from the

WILKESBARRE COAL MINES

BEST COAL IN MARKET.

Also

SHAMOKIN COAL

all of which are sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

Yard near Depot. 20dec 3m

C. C. CONSER. MERCHANT TAILOR. In Bank Building, Centre Hall.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of this vicinity that he has taken rooms in above building where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had nine years experience, he guarantees all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicits a share of the public patronage. 6dec y

SPRING MILLS

Grain Warehouse & Coal Yard.

H. KRUMREINE & SON.

New Warehouse now ready for the reception of grain, and the

Highest Cash Price Paid

Highest Cash Price Paid for all kinds of

Grain and Seed.

Grain and Seed.

COAL.

Chestnut, Small Stove, Lump, Pea, and Lime burners Coal always on hand at LOWEST PRICES. Also

*Ground Pl

BEN HOLLADAY'S NOSE.

Ben's Ride Across the Plains—His Nose Itches and a Kind Stranger Scratches It.

While traveling in a Washington train recently with a number of acquaintances, old Ben Holladay, the California stage-coach proprietor, became unusually communicative. He climbed the Rocky mountains, waded through the Great Salt Lake, jumped across the Black Cannon of the Colorado, danced in the Death valley, cooked grizzlies in the Yellowstone geysers, scrolled down the Shoshone Falls, and told a score of stories so thrilling that the hair of his hearers arose in protest. One of his yarns was both startling and amusing.

"One night," said he, "long before the Pacific Railroad was built, I was bouncing over the plains in one of my overland coaches. My wife was with me. She was sick, and lay asleep on the bottom of the stage on a bed of buffalo skins. The night was fearfully dark, and a drizzling rain was falling. Mrs. Holladay and myself were the only passengers. Several stages had been robbed within two months, and the driver was ripping along as though a gang of prairie wolves were after him. Suddenly the horses were thrown on their haunches, and the stage stopped. I was heaved forward, but quickly recovered, and found myself gazing at the muzzles of a double-barrelled shotgun. By the dim light of the stage lamps the barrels looked as big as nail kegs. 'Throw up your hands, and don't stir,' shouted the owner in a gruff voice. Up went my hands and I began to commune with myself. The fellow then coolly asked for my money. I saw that he did not know who I was, and I was afraid that my sick wife might awake and call me by name. My coat was buttoned over my bosom, but hardly high enough to hide a magnificent emerald that cost me over $8,000 a few weeks before in San Francisco. I hardly breathed through fear that the light might strike the stone, and its sparkling brilliancy attract the attention of the robber. I had about $40,000 in a money belt close to the skin, and several hundred dollars in my pocket."

"Suddenly my friend shouted 'Come, shell out, quick.'

"I passed out the few hundreds loose in my pockets, and handed him my gold watch and chain. They were hefty. I think the chain alone would weigh five pounds at least.

"'There,' said I, 'there's every cent I've got. Take it, and let me go on. My wife is very sick, and I don't know what would happen to her if she knew what was going on.'

"'Keep your hands up,' was the reply, while a second robber received the watch and money. Then a search was made for the express company's box, but the double-barrelled shot gun did not move. Its muzzles were within a foot of my nose. For my life I did not dare to stir. My nose began to itch. The stiff hairs of my moustache got up, one after another and tickled it until the sensation was intolerable. I could stand it no longer.

"'Stranger,' I cried, 'I must scratch my nose. It itches so that I am almost crazy.'

"'Move your hands,' he shouted, 'and I'll block a hole through your head big enough for a jack rabbit to jump through.' I appealed once more. 'Well,' he answered, 'keep your hands still, and I'll scratch it for you. I hate to see a partner suffer.'"

"Did he scratch it?" asked one of Ben's interested listeners.

"Sure," said Mr. Holladay.

"How?" asked the breathless listener.

"With the muzzle of the cocked gun," said the great overlander. "He rubbed the muzzle around my moustache and raked it over the end of my nose until I thanked him and said that it itched no longer."

The robbers soon afterward took their leave, with many apologies, and Ben continued his journey to the Missouri with his big emerald and $40,000.

Brains at Auction.

Another auction sale of patent rights has been held at Keeler's auction rooms, No. 53 Liberty street. Good prices were realized. An improvement in furniture casters—New England, New York and New Jersey rights—brought $950; asked for my money. I saw that he did not know who I was, and I was afraid that my sick wife might awake and call me by name. My coat was buttoned over my bosom, but hardly high enough to hide a magnificent emerald that cost me over $8,000 a few weeks before in San Francisco. I hardly breathed through fear that the light might strike the stone, and its sparkling brilliancy attract the attention of the robber. I had about $40,000 in a money belt close to the skin, and several hundred dollars in my pocket."

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A Railroad Velocipede.

A man named Johnson, a traveling musician, being in Garland, and anxious to depart for more congenial climes, with the aid of an ingenious blacksmith there, manufactured a railroad velocipede, with which he proposes to travel down into Texas. Having become possessed with two two-wheeled velocipedes, such as were in common use a few years ago, he proceeded to fasten them together to run on a railroad. Wooden axles were constructed so that the machine could be adapted to any guage of track, a broader tread was place on the wheels, to which were added flanges made of whisky barrel hoops, levers were fitted for using the hands as well as the feet to gain motive power, the whole arrangement was given a coat of red paint, and it was set on the track at Garland ready for service. The machine weighs about forty pounds, and is easily handled. The operator sits on a seat resting across what were the two seats of the old velocipedes.

Being provided with a light camping outfit, Johnson mounted his novel traveling apparatus at Garland and arrived here without accident, having made the trip at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour.

He remained in this city a day or two, and altering the guage of his car to suit that of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, he started out on Friday afternoon bound east. Our informant tells us that he saw Johnson near Goldsmith's ranch, and tried to keep up with his car on a good horse, but the animal was soon distanced. The engineer of the eastern bound passenger train reported having met Johnson at Apishapa yesterday. At that time, of course, the car was removed from the rails and was being pushed by the owner along the wagon road adjacent to the track.

We are informed that Johnson is as old railroad man and always provides himself with a time card so that he can keep out of the way of the regular trains. His apparatus is so light that it can be moved from the rails in a moment. Should he run foul of a special train it might "discourage" his car somewhat, but on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe there is little danger. the road being so straight.—*Goldon (Col.) Globe.*

The Minister's Wedding Fee.

The Hamilton (N. Y.) *Democratic Republican* has the following account of a recent wedding at the residence of one of the clergymen in that village. The reverend gentleman was "at home" to all callers, and during the day a gentleman and lady called. They sat down and accepted the attentions of the minister, who, well knowing their errand before they announced it, was trying to make them feel at home. After considerable skirmishing, the candidate for groom managed to tell the secret. They wanted to be married. The clergyman could do that for them, and do it he did, then and there, in approved style. The newly-wedded pair desired a certificate, and that was duly made out, executed, and delivered. Then came the fee. "How much do you ask for the job?" asked the youth. The clergyman replied that the amount was always left to the generosity of the groom. "Well," said the groom, "times are very hard, and money scarce, but I guess I can find fifty cents." So he fished in his pocket awhile, and finally produced what he called fifty cents, and handed it to the pastor. Then the happy couple took their leave. On looking at the change received, the pastor found that one piece which had evidently been taken for ten cents was a three-cent piece, and, therefore, his fee had been reduced to the magnificent sum of forty-three cents. Yet there was consolation even in that. The certificate had cost but twenty-five cents, so it left him a clean profit of eighteen cents on the transaction.

The Apples of Eden.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of ten only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8, and Adam 8 also.—Total 16.—*Boston Journal.* We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, and consequently great eaters, reason something like this: Eva 81 and Adam 82.—Total 163.—*Gloucester Advertiser.* Wrong again. What could be clearer than, if Eve 81 and Adam 812 that the total was 893.—*Lawrence American.* If Eve 811st and Adam 812 would not the whole be 1,623?—*Boston Journal.* I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve.—Total 8,938.—*Veritas.* Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve.—Total 82,056. We think this, however, not to be of sufficient quantity; for though we admit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam if he 8081242 keep Eve company.—Total 8,-082,056.—*New York Mail.* Mathematicians, you're all at fault. If Eve 81421st tempt Adam, Adam must have 81242XL Eve!—Total 812,505,150.—*Portchester Journal.* Now set 'em up in the other alley. Old Mathematics, you have'nt got to the "root" of the matter yet. If Eve 814 Adam, of course Adam 81242 make it square.—Total 6,-600,263,378.—*Colby Echo.*

A Paternal Government.

The Wurtemberg government erected a few years ago a number of dwellings for the men employed in its iron works, and lately has built quite a little town at Stuttgart for the benefit of its employees in the railroad and post-office departments. What led to their erection was the very rapid increase in the rentals and cost of living. The government rents these buildings, which are admirably designed for comfort and economy, to its employees, who pay a moderate rent. The course was probably found to be more economical than raising their salaries. In connection with the dwellings are a public kitchen, and large baths and washhouses. What renders the boon especially valuable is the fact that the site is delightful and most salubrious, and that every possible sanitary precaution has been taken. Those who benefit formerly had to huddle in narrow quarters among ill-drained streets.

Destroying the Idols.

Nepaul has been swept clean of gods, and the temples are apartments to let. The Prince Rum Bahadur, whose queen, finding her lovely face disfigured by small-pox, poisoned herself, cursed his kingdom, her doctors, and the gods of Nepaul. He had her doctors flogged, and the nose and right ear of each cut off. He then drew up heavy artillery before the gods, and after accusing them of having obtained from him twelve thousand goats, several hundred weight of sweetmeats, and two thousand gallons of milk under false pretenses (not even in return saving his wife from disfigurement and death), he had the guns opened upon them, and after six hours' cannonading the deities of Nepaul were all reduced to fragments, which no horses or men could put together again.

Mental and Physical Disease.

There is no doubt that sorrowful and disagreeable emotions produce disease in persons who, uninfluenced by them, would be in sound health—or, if disease was not produced, the functions are disordered. Not even physicians always consider the importance of this fact. Agreeable emotions set in motion nervous currents, which stimulate blood, brain, and every part of the system into healthful activity; while grief, disappointment of feeling and brooding over present sorrows or past mistakes, depress all the vital forces. To be physically well, one must, in general, be happy. The reverse is not always true; one may be happy and cheerful, and yet be a constant sufferer in body.

Henry Daub, of Wheeling, W. Va., committed suicide recently by shooting himself. His body was found under a foot of snow, lying across the grave of his first wife. His second wife had turned him out of her house, and he was penniless. At one time he had been very rich, but had lost his property, and had grown to be dissipated.

THEIR DIFFERENT CAREERS.

The Ends of Two Men Who Started Together Forty Years Ago.

Just forty years ago, says the New York *Tribune*, two lads landed from an emigrant ship in New York. They were both honest, of decent parentage, and intelligent. They discussed ways and means before separating to seek their fortunes in the New World. But the oldest boy, whom we shall here call Wright, had so many and such magnificent plans that the other had opportunity to say but little. In fact he had no plans nor castles in the air, being only concerned in finding immediate work and wages. Wright coming from a country where his class had no chance, was bewildered by the glittering possibilities of a republic. "You will see me in the American Senate yet," he said to his companion.

The lad made this point his goal, and based all his action morbidly on it, just as Hastings did on the possession of the estate of his ancestors. Politics, Wright perceived, was the shortest way up, clean or dirty: the newspaper was the quickest method of gaining knowledge of politics. He secured a situation in the office of a New York paper of unsavory notoriety. The work was hard, the pay poor. He eked out his resources by jobbery; and, after several years, it was hinted, by blackmail. The man was not without ability; he wrote one or two elaborate articles which are even yet remembered as the most brilliant of their kind. Literary men wondered how then now—a little talent made great brut in the world. Wright became a lion for the time, was handed about from club to club, and dined at rich men's tables, until it was found that he had laid his one golden egg. His succeeding articles were insipid and bombastic. Then he was left to die alone, and to swill cheap wine and bad whisky at the grog-shops. He had acquired the taste for both. But the Senate was still before him. He turned ward politician, sank by degrees into the vilest depths of trickery and bribery. He had not been a bad man in the beginning. There were flashes of fine instincts, tender, manly feeling about him yet. He ran for Governor and barely missed success; he lived by turns in the state-rooms of the best hotel and the slums behind the Bowery. He is dead now. After thirty-five years of useless struggle his body, diseased through exhaustion and rum, was laid in the grave, and his soul went—God knows where. Certainly it had been greatly deteriorated and tinted in those years.

In the meantime the younger man had made no mark in the world. He settled in a Western village, worked, enjoyed himself, made new friends day by day. He was an earnest, thorough fellow. He became a physician, and there was no more keen, patient practitioner in the State. He fell in love; never was there a more ardent lover. He brought up his children in the fear of God, with clean minds, good digestion, high, honorable aims. He is living still, a white-haired, erect, clear-eyed old man, who is not known outside of his county, but has built a solid foundation under his feet for this world by fair dealing and love to his neighbor and for the next by humble trust in an all-merciful God.

Interesting Facts About New York.

The following facts in regard to New York are taken from the mayor's recent message, and will be read with interest:

The city debt is $117,741,050.

Claims recovered against the city by litigation during 1877, $882,739.75.

There are now about 3,000 suits pending against the city.

The department of public works expended $3,107,163.38 the past year.

It took 20,917 lamps to light the streets, at a cost of $632,576.24.

There were 1,452 fires during 1877; estimated loss $3,417,160.

The sum of $43,216 was collected on licensed dogs, and it cost $3,050 to destroy 8,234 other dogs.

There are about 2,800 female teachers in the public schools, whose salaries average $750 each per annum. The appropriation for the schools is $2,400,000.

The National Guard armories cost $86,000 a year.

The Mayor says the health of the city has been better than in any year for fifty years.

The city physicians visited 23,566 tenement houses during the past two months, calling upon, 131,573 families.

There were 13,350 permits issued to erect new buildings, and 9,736 to alter buildings during 1877; the estimated cost of the new being $178,717,945; the altered, $27,985,167.

During the past year 7,734 tons o coal were distributed among 16,416 poor families by the department of charities and corrections, and the average number of inmates in the buildings under their charge was 10,000; they also donated $20,000 to 400 adult blind persons.

Medicines, advice, and treatment have been given to 97,752 persons during the year.

It costs only 117 mills a day to take care of a pauper at the almshouse.

It is estimated that in addition to what the city pays for its poor, that $4,000,000, annually is donated by citizens through various sources. The city spends $1,200,000.

The Soldiers of Monenegro.

In a recently-published account of the Montenegrin army, some details are given of extraordinary marches which have been made by its soldiers during the present war with Turkey. Before the battle of Butschidol the force engaged had marched for fourteen hours across country, over hill and dale, having moreover, been previously under arms for six hours. On this occasion the men had not a mouthful of food from daybreak until midnight; the day was intensely hot, the country traversed was mountainous and difficult, and yet not a man was left behind. When marching from place to place the Montenegrins never follow the roads, but move straight across contry. Although heavily laden, the men easily climb the steepest rocks or descend the most precipitous slopes. Besides their weapons they carry invariably a "torba" and a "struka." Their arms consist usually of a rifle, a cutlass, and a revolver or a brace of pistols. The "torba," or bread bag, contains generally an enormous loaf of bread, biscuit, a flask and a reserve of cartridges. The ammunition for immediate use, as well as money and any other small articles, are carried in the belt. The "struka" is a large, heavy plaid, which serves as a cloak, a rug or a covering. When it rains and the army is halted the soldier wraps up his head in his "struka," rolls it around his body, puts his gun in its leather case, and lies down and sleeps, heedless of the weather.

Bound to be Obeyed.

A breach of discipline in a public school at Foster, Minn., led recently to an encounter on the floor, in which the teacher was flogged by the pupil whom he had undertaken to punish. The next morning the teacher appeared upon the scene armed to the teeth, and having laid on his desk a big bowie-knife, a huge club, an axe and a large whip, glared at his pupils, and began to sharpen his jack-knife on his boot. The big boys winked at one another, and the little girls stopped whispering; and so overwhelming was the effect of this formidable armament that at a signal from one of the ring-leaders there was a rush for the door, and a helter-skelter retreat from the school-yard. School was over for that day.

From Poverty to Riches.

A singular and romantic piece of good luck has befallen a poor young man, aged eighteen, named Augustus Kablemann, a bill clerk in a wholesale drug house in St. Louis, working for $3 per week. A few days ago he received advices from San Francisco that a batchelor uncle, Henry Kablemann, of whose existance the youth knew nothing, had died, leaving him a fortune of $300,000. Young Kablemann was incredulous, but upon inquiry, he learned that the news of the good fortune was true, and he left for California to take possession of the wealth left him. He was accompanied by a legal friend, who goes along to see that his legal rights are properly enforced

DISASTER ON A RAILROAD.

A Train of Cars in Connecticut Plunging Through a Bridge—Scenes of Horror.

The terrible accident to an excursion train near Hartford, Conn., resulted in the death of about thirteen persons and the wounding of a large number. Details of the disaster will be found below: The first engine, the Saulsbury, cleared the yawning chasm of the frozen river, twenty feet below, at one gigantic bound, and so terrific was the force of the leap that the great engine turned fairly over in a somersault and landed upon the dry land opposite with its bottom up, killing its engineer, George P. Hatch, outright. The second engine, the Tariffville, shot against the bank, tearing off its cab in an instant, the roof of which, falling upon the engineer, Thomas Franey, broke his jaw. This engine, which rolled back from the bank from the effect of the shock, lay on its side in a somewhat shattered condition, partially submerged. The baggage car next in order crashed through the bridge down upon the ice, through which it went slowly to the bottom, a depth of five or six feet, but not until its upper part had been smashed to fragments by the first passenger car.

This car in turn swung half around, pointing almost up and down the river, and also fell through the ice, and like a great battering ram descended upon it, the front end of the second passenger car reducing all its upper part to kindling wood. This end of the second car then sank to the bottom, the length of the car resting at a sharp angle to the central pile of the bridge, upon which the rear platform rested. The third passenger car in striking swung diagonally, so that its end passed instead of telescoping the car before, and pitched headforemost into the river, its rear, however, resting against the abutment and remaining there. The remaining car safely kept upon the track, the one in the lead being prevented from going off the bridge by striking against the upturned ends of the second and third passenger cars. And yet ensued what is described by all the saved as a remarkable scene.

It was nearly ten o'clock at night, intensely cold, and fortunately a brilliant moon shone upon the victims who tried to effect their escape. The icy water, rushing in through the shattered windows, doors and apertures in tremendous sheets, was in its greatest force in the first passenger car, and most of those that were killed are supposed to have been drowned outright, as a shriek of horror rang out upon the brilliant, cold night from nearly five hundred throats, and as the ringing of the village bells sounded the alarm the thought probably uppermost in everybody's mind was that the Ashtabula disaster was to be repeated and the cars would burst forth in flames.

Fortunately this accumulation of horrors was spared the victims. Sledges were ingeniously improvised by the villagers from saplings, mattressed with car cushions, and upon these the seriously wounded were drawn across the solid ice to the bank and thence assisted to the passenger cars remaining upon the track, where warmth and the kind offices of friends could be obtained.

From the ruins of the first passenger car, immersed in five feet of water, one passenger after another was drawned completely soaked, whose garments turned to ice when exposed for a few moments to the freezing temperature. The timbers of the broken bridge span, crashing down upon the cars lying on the bottom of the river, fortunately made holes in the roofs through which many of the passengers crawled forth with great difficulty, but a great many who had been thrown forward against the stoves and badly burned, and who had been crushed under the seats and shattered woodwork of the cars were only extricated after having sustained serious injuries.

Record of the Gallows.

During the year 1877, the criminal statistics show that eighty-three murderers have suffered the death penalty in the United States. Of this number not a single one was a woman, the only one—Louisa Lawsar, of Virginia—who was sentenced to death having her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the governor. Of the eighty-three, forty-seven were white, thirty-four colored, one Indian and one Chinaman; four were hanged for indecent assault, one for burglary, eight for wife murder, one for filicide and one for fratricide. There were three double executions, one triple, two quadruple and one in which six men were hanged.

Friday still maintains its reputation in the black list as the favorite day on which to enforce the death penalty, more murderers having hanged on that day than on all other days of the week combined. Forty-seven murderers were hanged on Friday, seventeen on Thursday, three on Tuesday and two on Wednesday. There were five executions in January, five in February, six in March, six in April, ten in May, fifteen in June, eleven in July, one in August, five in September, none in October, nine in November and ten in December.

Pennsylvania stands first in the list of States for the greatest number of executions during the past year. South Carolina being second. The executions were distributed among twenty-five different States, as follows:

Pennsylvania	16	Mississippi	2
South Carolina	12	Ohio	2
North Carolina	5	New Jersey	1
California	5	New Hampshire	1
Missouri	4	Delaware	1
Maryland	4	Alabama	1
Georgia	4	Kentucky	1
Virginia	4	Texas	1
New York	3	Utah	1
Louisiana	3	Dakota	1
Arkansas	3	Oregon	1
Nevada	3	Wyoming	1
Tennessee	3		
Total			83

Three Future Governors Meeting.

We take the following interesting reminiscence from a recent interview with Governor McCrary, of Kentucky: "By the way," the governor continued, "I hope you won't think it vain in me if I give you a little reminiscence. It was towards the close of the war—in the spring of 1865—that I turned up in Richmond, Va. I had been captured and a prisoner over there in your State at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky. After being exchanged I went back to Richmond to get my orders and go into the service again. Prices were pretty high in Richmond in those days, and they were charging $75 a day at the hotels. Being the modest colonel of a Kentucky regiment I couldn't stand that very long, and so I set out to find a boarding-house. The first one I was sent to was a Mrs. Robinson's, and I soon arranged to take board with her. The morning that I commenced I went down to breakfast. She of course introduced me to her other boarders—three gentlemen who were seated at the table. Those three gentlemen were Colonel Porter, now governor of Tennessee; General Holliday, now governor-elect of Virginia, and Beverly Tucker, from Virginia, now in Congress. We were none of us in good spirits, but we all soon become fast friends. We little expected, though, that in less than fifteen years three of us would be governors of States and the fourth a member of Congress."

Photography in Japan.

A German photographer, located Yokohama, Japan, carries on his business, assisted almost entirely by natives. He, however, instructs each person in but one branch of the art, for he finds that as soon as one gets an inkling of the several branches, he goes off and commences business for himself. These native photographers provide themselves with but one small portrait lens and about three glasses. The negatives are not varnished, but as soon as the picture is taken and a copy taken from the negative, the glass is cleaned and used for the next comer. The German artist's chief support comes from landscape views taken for foreigners.

A Cedar Key, Miss., man advertises for sale a curiosity in the shape of a pig with four ears; five toes on one foot; no holes in the ears, and now three months old.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

The commercial and financial community of New York was startled by a series of failures and suspensions. H. S. Cutter, a cotton broker, became a defaulter for a large amount and disappeared. The large wholesale drug firms of Hegeman & Co. and J. F. Henry, Curran & Co. became financially embarrassed by the heavy failure of E. J. Dunning, Jr., the note broker, and allowed their notes to go to protest.

The Chatham mill in Philadelphia, occupied by manufacturers of carpet yarns and hosiery, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $65,000, on which there is $50 000 insurance; and the shoe factories of A. R. Fisk at Wenham, Mass., and at Brookfield, in the same State, were burned, the loss on the former being $8,000 and on the latter $50,000.

Another furious gale along the Atlantic coast caused a large number of maritime disasters.

At Black Rock, Conn., Captain John P Britton, aged ninety, while temporarily insane committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Four children belonging to James Leighton were burned to death in their father's camp near Cherryfield, Me.

The thirteen men comprising the crew of the fishing schooner Little Kate, from Boston, were frost bit from the payment of taxes or duties to Duxbury. The crew all resided in North Boston, were related either by blood or marriage, and left seven widows and twenty-one fatherless children.

At a meeting of Italian residents of New York resolutions of respect to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel were passed, and eulogies upon him were delivered. Bayard Taylor made a short address in Italian.

Governor George B. McClellan's inauguration at Trenton, N. J., was an unusually imposing affair. The hotels and streets were crowded with strangers and residents, and delegations were present from New York, Philadelphia and other places. At about 11:30 A. M., the legislative committee on inauguration proceeded to Governor McClellan's mansion and were formally received by him. Accompanied by ex-Governor Bedle the party moved in procession to the capitol, where, after prayer, the oath was administered to the Governor-elect and he was presented the great seal of office by his predecessor, ex-Governor Bedle. Governor McClellan then delivered his inaugural address. He began by referring to the necessity for economy in public expenditures, referring to the Southern question, national finances and other topics, and said further that "he who fails to exert himself to secure the selection of good and honest men for office, who abstains from voting, who does not keep himself informed on the action of the authorities and use his influence to guide them aright, not only neglects a paramount duty, but under such institutions as ours is guilty of a grave fault."

The extensive strike of the Lynn (Mass.) shoemakers extended to Marlborough, in the same State.

A quantity of sulphur gas was accidentally fired in a mine near Ashland, Pa., and an explosion followed, resulting in the killing of four men and the wounding of three.

As an excursion train was returning from a Moody and Sankey revival meeting in Hartford, Conn., it plunged through a trestle bridge over the Farmington river, and a number of persons were killed and injured. A special train with twelve physicians from Hartford was sent to the scene of disaster.

About thirteen persons are known to have been killed and fifty wounded by the plunging of the railroad train through a bridge across the Farmington river, Conn. The train was a special, with two engines and eleven cars, and left Hartford at nine P. M., with nearly six hundred persons, who had been attending a revival meeting of Moody and Sankey. Just after passing the central pier of the bridge the engines sank through the structure and were followed by the smoking and passenger cars, which fell one upon another. Although the river was shallow the undermost passengers were drowned in the jam, while others were scalded or nearly frozen. The residents of the vicinity improvised sledges of saplings and boards, with cushions from the wrecked cars, and on these dragged the victims of the disaster up the slope of the bank, whence they were taken to Hartford or to neighboring houses.

Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, died in that city of paralysis of the brain, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Bowles was widely known throughout the country and was one of the most successful of New England editors.

The New Hampshire Democratic State convention was held in Concord and resulted in the nomination of Frank A. McKean for governor. The platform adopted reaffirms the national Democratic platform of 1876; congratulates "all good citizens upon the happy results which have ensued through the adoption of Democratic principles by the national administration in the Southern States;" declares opposition to all measures by which the public credit may be impaired; opposes subsidies and land grants to private corporations; favors State rights and free trade; calls for stricter supervision of insurance companies and savings banks, and demands more severe punishment for official neglect and fraud.

A man passing under the name of James W. Johnson, but whose real name is Jacques, formerly a broker in Chicago, killed a woman in New York named Mrs. Surham, who had deserted her husband and was living with her murderer. After knocking the woman down with a stove lifter Jacques stabbed her seventeen times, and then cut his own throat with a razor. Both parties had grown up children.

Three men were severely injured by the fall of a wall while demolishing the old State printing house in Harrisburg, Pa.

Western and Southern States.

Two days' heavy rain in Virginia caused another heavy flood. The bridge over the Staunton river, on the Richmond and Danville road, was swept away for the third time inside of two months. The iron bridge over the same river, on the Virginia Midland road between Richmond and Lynchburg, as well as other bridges, were also washed away and travel was impeded.

The President has received a long communication from Governor Hubbard, of Texas, giving a history of the Mexican troubles on the border for the last twenty years. The Governor asserts that United States custom house officers and citizens have been murdered and tortured by Mexicans, and millions of dollars' worth of property has been taken from Texan owners; that Mexico has furnished an asylum for robbers and their stolen goods; that she has been notified many times of the acts of hostility committed by her citizens, but has done nothing to prevent them; that Mexico has afforded Indians an asylum, and has permitted them to use her territory to set on foot marauding expeditions against Texas, and that she should make amends for the crimes committed by her citizens.

Three hundred cattle valued at $12,000 were burned to death by a fire in Terre Haute, Ind.

Hon. John Buehler, an Illinois State Senator, was mortally stabbed by Maurice Marso, a Bohemian. Buehler held a mortgage on Marso's property, which he sold to a third party, who foreclosed it, and the Bohemian then stabbed the Senator out of revenge.

The inauguration of Governor Bishop, of Ohio, took place at Columbus.

George H. Pendleton was elected United States Senator from Ohio by the Democratic majority in the Legislature, the Republicans having no candidate and voting blank.

John F. Weare & Co., of Chicago, dealers in paints, oils and drugs, failed for about $150,000.

The Iowa Legislature met in Des Moines and organized. A Republican caucus renominated United States Senator Allison. Governor Newbold, in his message, says the State finances are in a bad condition.

General Williams was nominated for the United States Senate from Kentucky by the Democratic caucus.

Messrs. Chestnut & Debois, prominent bankers of Carlinville, Ill., have failed for a large amount.

In Brunswick county, N. C., seventeen miles from Wilmington, a shanty fell in and afterward took fire, fatally crushing and burning four men named D. H. Thrope, George Devane, Dallas Williams and Adam Bodham, the two last named colored.

Political: The inauguration of John H. Gear, as governor of Iowa, took place in Des Moines; General John S. Williams was elected to the United States Senate by the Kentucky Legislature, and James B. Groome was nominated for the same position by a Maryland Democratic caucus.

A small boat containing nine boys was swept over a mill dam near Huntington, W. Va., and three were drowned. Spencer Nutchell, Jesse Ingram and Walter Goodall were drowned.

The failure of the Danville Banking and Trust Company, of Danville, Ill., is announced, with a probable loss to the depositors of $300,000.

The "Moonshiners" (illicit whiskey distillers) of Wayne county, Ky., repelled a government force of thirty officers the other day, wounding one and putting the rest to flight.

A strongly organized mob in San Francisco having threatened to attack and annihilate the Chinese in the place, it was found necessary to call out the militia to maintain the public peace.

From Washington.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections listened to the arguments of a number of delegates from the National Woman's Suffrage convention, holding a session in Washington, in favor of giving the ballot to women.

A complete revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws will be made by the House committee of ways and means.

There have been over 1,000 applications filed for positions as assistant commissioner to the Paris exposition.

A large number of nominations for various offices has been sent in by the President to the Senate for confirmation.

Secretary Sherman appeared before the House committee on ways and means in favor of the bill for the formation of a postal-savings bank and to refund the national debt. The bill proposed that any holder of United States notes may deposit them at any postal money-order office in the United States, and shall be entitled to receive therefor, free of charge, a postal order on the treasurer of the United States. Such postal orders, when presented to the treasurer at Washington in sums of $10 or any multiple of that sum, shall be convertible into certificates of deposit of the United States of the kind and description provided for in the bill. Such certificates may also be issued in exchange for United States notes at the treasury of the United States, at the office of any assistant treasurer, or any designated depository of the United States. The certificates of deposit shall be issued by the secretary of the treasury of such form and description as he may prescribe, and of the denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100, and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 66-100 per cent. per annum for the term of one year and no longer, and shall be received and redeemed by the United States in payment only for bonds.

The accounts of the public printer and of the officers of the House of Representatives, for the four preceding Congresses, are to be investigated by the House committee on public expenditures.

A number of tobacco delegations from all parts of the country, who were present in Washington, formed themselves into a national board, with George C. Ayres, of Danville, as president.

Secretary Sherman has called for popular subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan in the following notice: The secretary of the treasury hereby gives notice that from the 26th inst., and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions for the four per cent. funded loan of the United States, in denominations as stated below, at par, and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and bear interest payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority. The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription; the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at the time of subscription or within thirty days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription at the rate of four per cent. per annum to date of payment.

Upon the receipt of full payment the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to the subscribers and a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, but no commissions will be paid upon any single subscription less than $1,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the treasurer at Washington, the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the national banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and post office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check, issued by the treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the treasurer and assistant-treasurers of the United States. The payments may be made in coin to the treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or assistant-treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. To promote the convenience of subscribers, the department will also receive, in lieu of coin, called bonds of the United States, coupons past due or maturing within thirty days, or gold certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1863; and national banks will be designated as depositories, under the provisions of section 5,153 of the revised statutes of the United States, to receive deposits on account of this loan under the regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

A treaty of commerce and friendship between the United States and the Samoan islands has been signed by Secretary Evarts and the representative of the islands.

The late Senator Morton's incomplete report on Chinese immigration, found among his papers after death, has been made public. It favors free admission of the Chinese to this country; also their naturalization and representation in Congress and the legislatures.

Foreign News.

The Russians captured 28,000 men, 1,000 horses, twelve mortars, twelve siege guns and eighty field guns at Shipka Pass. The Grand Duke Nicholas has declared that Russia will not grant an armistice until peace conditions are submitted by Turkey, while Lord Derby accuses Russia of bad faith, in not opening negotiations for an armistice.

A Constantinople dispatch states that the German and Italian ministers have notified the Porte that if it permits the English fleet to come to Constantinople Germany and Italy will also demand permission for their fleets to pass through the Dardanelles.

The Turkish minister of foreign affairs and Namyk Pasha have been appointed to negotiate with the Grand Duke Nicholas for terms of peace.

Hon. E. W. Stoughton presented his credentials as United States Minister to Russia to the emperor in St. Petersburg.

A letter has been written by General Garibaldi to King Humbert I., begging him to follow in the footsteps of his father, Victor Emmanuel.

The cession containing the Cleopatra obelisk, which was abandoned at sea and afterward towed to a Spanish port, is again afloat and on its way to England.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is prepared to tell the Ottoman envoys the preliminaries of peace Russia will expect. Both Russia and Austria have repeated their claim to be consulted on the conditions of peace. The Greek national guard has been called to arms. Queen Victoria has formally assured the sultan of her sympathy.

The British parliament met without any State ceremonies, as the queen did not open the session in person. In her speech the queen says that the conditions upon which she had declared her intention of remaining neutral in the Eastern war had not been infringed upon; but should hostilities be prolonged some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent upon her to adopt measures of precaution, and in such an emergency she would look to parliament to liberally supply the necessary means.

The late King Victor Emmanuel's funeral took place in Rome, after the body had been lying in state several days. The procession was headed by fifteen military detachments, after which came the funeral car, surmounted by the iron crown of the Limbards and surrounded by a guard of honor and special representatives from foreign countries. Then came the dead king's favorite horse, riderless, after which followed eighteen detachments of civil dignitaries and 2,700 deputations from all parts of Italy. The procession took one hour and a half in passing a giving point. The religious ceremonies were short and simple.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented for and against the remonetization of silver; Mr. Hill, of Georgia, presented resolutions of the Savannah cotton exchange denying that the South is unanimously in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar.... Amendments to Mr. Matthews resolution declaring the right of government to pay the bonds with silver was offered by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont. The amendment declares that payment of the bonds in anything but gold would be a breach of public faith. The Matthews resolution was then taken up and discussed until the close of the session.

Bills were introduced and referred to authorize the payment of fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons in the courts of the United States; to promote immigration to the United States, and to protect immigrants; for the restoration of wages in the government printing office. At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as the unfinished business, and then laid aside for the resolution submitted by Mr. Voorhees before the holidays, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and in order to do so, the government itself, in all its departments, should in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate in support of the resolution, and the